Palanpur State
Administration Report
1911-12 to 1914-15

00134919

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Annual Administration Report

OF THE

PALANPUR STATE

for the year 1911--1912.

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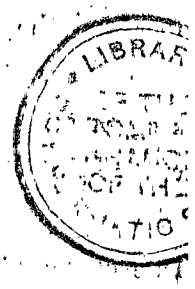

CHAPTER I.

1. *Area*:— The area of the Palanpur State is about 1750 square miles.

2. *Population*:— According to the last census the population is 2,24,996 as against 2,22,975 in 1901. In 1881 and 1891 it was 2,34,402 and 2,74,864 respectively. Looking to the steady progress made in 1881 to 1898, the year preceding the unprecedented famine of 1899, it can safely be assumed that but for the heavy mortality due to the epidemic of cholera on large relief works in 1899–1900 and the prevalence of Malarial fever to which many persons fell victims in 1900 the population of this state would have increased to about three lacs by this time. This gives us an idea of the havoc caused by the dreadful and unprecedented famine of 1899.

3. *Villages*:— The total number of villages is 511 including 4 villages in Gadhwada (Mahikantha Agency).

4. *Tribute*:— This state pays annually to Baroda, tribute of Rs. 50,000 Babashahi=38460 British Currency and there are some villages which are subject to the payment of Jama to Baroda.

5. *Revenue*:— The gross annual average revenue of the last five years comes to Rupees 6,07,606–9–2.

6. The chief's full name is His Highness the Dewan Sir Shere Mahomad khanji Nawab of Palanpur. He is a "Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire." He is a Lohani Pathan of the Afghan origin and is now 60 years old. "Mahakhan" is the family title of the ruling chiefs of the state.

7 His Highness has two sons. The name of the heir-apparent is Nawabzada Taleymahomadkhanji who is now 29 years old and that of the younger son is Nawabzada Yawerhusainkhanji who is 25 years old. Both of them are of active habits and their behavior is excellent.

8 *Form of administration*:— The administration is carried under the direct supervision of His Highness the Nawab Sahib who takes a personal interest in all the important details connected therewith. As obse-

rved by an eminent writer His Highness knows and recognises all his people as a shepherd would recognise his goats or sheep. His accessibility to the poor and the rich is the key-note of the success of his administration. His wide and varied experience of state matters is brought to bear on the working of all the departments. The fact that in spite of there being about 160 villages in which Jagirdars are interested, there is not one complaint in the Agency or Government for years, shows how kind and sympathetic the rule of his highness is.

9. *Important events*:— The 3rd of June announced as the birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor, was celebrated at Palanpur and all the Mahals of the State with great eclat. At sun-rise a salute of 31 guns was fired. All the Offices and schools were closed. Sweetmeats were distributed to the boys. The inmates of the Sher Mahomed Mahotajkhana and the poor were given rich food. A large number of helpless widows received clothes and grain from His Highness.

10. The most noteworthy and grandest event memorable in the annals of the British rule in India was the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi. The announcement that His Gracious Majesty King George V will graciously condescend to visit India at a great sacrifice of time, comfort and convenience thrilled the hearts of all with unbounded joy. India is a country in which all the religions have inculcated the idea that the Ruler is the "Vibhuti" of the Ommipotent God and it is laid down that it is the sacred duty of each and all to cherish a genuine feeling of reverence for the ruler. After the advent of the British rule this is the first time that the Emperor thought of giving the privilege and pleasure of having his sight in India to his Indian subjects. It is, therefore, but natural that the fulfilment of the royal declaration of 22nd March 1911 to hold an Imperial Darbar at Delhi was eagerly looked forward to by all the chiefs and the people of India. It is to the British rule that the prevalence of peace throughout the length and breadth of India owes its existence. All the native states are enjoying the manifold blessings of peace and settled government. But for the peace, progress in any direction would have been impossible. The only way by which the chiefs can repay the heavy debt of gratitude to the British rule is that of paying a due homage to the sovereign to whose care the destiny of India has been committed by the wise dispensations of Providence. To obey the command of the Sovereign to attend the Imperial Darbar was to obey the call of a sacred duty and it was in the discharge of this duty that His Highness accompanied by both the Nawabzadas, leading State officials and a retinue of about 300 persons went to Delhi to pay homage to His Majesty

11. The arrangements for the camp there were organised and carried out successfully under the vigilant supervision of the heir-apparent Nawabzada Taleymahomadkhanji. The design of the camp made by him was much admired by His Excellency the Viceroy and many tourists took photos of it. An oriental arch constructed in front attracted the notice of all. In spite of heavy prices of fodder, milk, vegetables and all the necessaries of life at Delhi, and of the fact that the state had to perchase motors, some houses, tents etc the total expenses of the Darbar amounted to Rs. 1,25,000. It was due to the personal supervision of His Highness and the heir-apparent. But for the destruction of one Shamiana by fire and of valuable furniture and the need of having a separate Kothi for His Highness at a great cost, the expenses would have been considerably less.

12. I should not fail to mention here that His Highness is much indebted to Government for having given him a proper seat at the Darbar.

13. During the stay of His Highness at Delhi, the ceremonies of the Coronation were carried out by the State Officers, in the Palanpur limits, in a manner befitting the occassion. All the state offices and schools were closed on 2nd December and from 7th to 12th December. Medals and sweetmeats were distributed to all the school-going boys and girls. The poor were fed. A large number of the prisoners was released. So great was the enthusiasm in the whole state that even in the villages the people raised money by subscription and distributed it in charity. There was a grand Darbar held by the Political Agent at the Residency which the State officials and the leading citizens of Palanpur were invited to attend.

14. *Visit of His Highness to Bombay:* — A few days after his return from Delhi His Highness was laid up with Tonsilitis. The treatment by the Chief Medical Officer of the State in consultation with eminent doctors of Bombay did some good, but a change having been found absolutely desirable, His Highness went to Bombay with a small party of followers and stayed there for about three weeks. I am glad to say that the change had a desired effect.

CENSUS.

15. The Census Department was organized in the middle of January 1911. The preliminary enumeration took place in the month of February and the final census was taken on the night of Friday the 10th March 1911 between the hours of 7 and midnight under the supervision of the Provincial Superintendent, Mr Govindji Amarshi B. A, Sir Nyayadhish of this state. The work of enumeration was finished within a very short period of three months and the arrangements made were satisfactory.

16. The preliminary totals which were published within 24 hours after the taking of the census differed from the final ones by only 31or-013 percent. Mr Mead B A. I. C. S., the Provincial superintendent for the Bombay Presidency, remarked xxxxx. " I must not omit to say that the actual enumeration was also very well done and the schedules I saw were excellent. The work is very well up to date. The Darbar is to be congratulated on a very successful piece of work "

17. The state was divided into 1411 blocks, 117 circles. and 8 charges. Each block was placed in charge of an enumerator, each circle under a supervisor and each charge under a charge superintendent.

18. The work of Abstraction, Tabulation, and Compilation of the necessary statistics was performed at Palanpur. The proposal regarding it was submitted to the Provincial Superintendent, Bombay Presidency on 3rd February 1911. This was approved and sanctioned subject to the understanding that an efficient officer who could understand English Code and work without supervision was appointed by the Darbar and that the Political Agent should express his confidence in the ability of the State official to work on the lines indicated in the Code. Mr. Govindji Amarshi B. A. was appointed as the Deputy Superintendent by the State.

I9 A gang of 13 Copyists, 2 Superiors and 2 Assistants, 1 Inspector and 1 Record keeper was organized to expedite the Abstraction and Tabulation work.

The work of Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation of the necessary statistics was successfully carried out by the Deputy Superintendent within a short period of three months as borne out by the opinion of the Provincial Superintendent of Census for the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Mead B. A. I. C. S has remarked in the visit book of the State " I visited the Palanpur Abstraction Office to-day and inspected the work on progress. I found all records well arranged and sorting was energetically done under a very careful supervision. The Deputy Superintendent Mr. Govindji has understood the instructions and followed the code carefully. He deserves great credit for the organization. I have examined the sorters tickets for table XVI and the work on progress of table XV and it is undoubtedly very well done on comparison with any office in the Presidency. The sorters are a much better class of men than those obtained in the Government offices and the impression as I have already noted is in no way inferior. I am glad to say that the services of the Deputy Superintendent and the Staff are appreciated by His Highness."

20. The total population of the state has been found to be 2,24,996 souls as against 2,22,975 showing an increase of 2021 souls. The variations during the period of 1872–1911 give us a decrease of 9406 souls. The heavy decrease of 51889 souls in the year 1901 was due to cholera which broke out among the relief workers and the malerial fever in St. 1957-(1900-1901), to which many persons fell a victim.

(1) Census year	(2) Total population	(3) Variation (increase+ or decrease.–)	(4) Net variation in period 1872-1911 Increase+ Decrease–
1881 A. D.	2,34,402		
1891 „	2,74,864	+ 2369	
1901 „	2,22,627	— 52237	
1911 „	2,24,996	+ 40462	—9406.

21. The total number of rural population is 207775 whilst that in urban is 17221. The number of occupied houses in towns is 4562 and in villages 50308. The aggregate numbers of occupied houses is 54870. The annexed table II represents towns and villages classified by population.

22. The population distributed according to religion is given in table III.

23. The subjoined table gives us the classification of males and females according to age, sex and civil condition.

CHAPTER II.

24. *Administration of land:*— The total number of villages surveyed upto the close of the year under report is 343. The census work in which most of the surveyors were engaged greatly retarded the progress of survey operations. In addition to the villages in which the vighoti system has already been in force, there are four villages in which that system has been introduced in the year under report. Thus the total number of vighoti paying villages comes to 273. The assessment made is based upon the average yield of the ten preceding years. This system of assessment has proved beneficial both to the state and the cultivators.

25. The land revenue realised during the Maru year (St. 1967) amounts to Rs 3,11,012-8-4 as against Rs 3,20,414-2-9 realised in the preceding year. It is worthy of note here that when the population of Palanpur was about 2,75,000 prior to the famine of 1899 the annual average land revenues of the state including the cash dues amounted to Rs 3,12,000 while in spite of the dreadful effects of the famine of 1899 and the subsequent lean years and notwithstanding the fact that there has been a

decrease of about 50000 persons, the land revenues have remained practically the same.

CHAPTER III.

26. *Legislation*:— There has been no change in the laws in force in the state in the year under report. They are the same as were in the past year and are shown in Appendix II.

27. *Military force*:— As the state maintains no Military force Appendix III is submitted blank.

28. *Police*:— This force consists of two divisions, mounted and foot. The number of the mounted police employed in the state is 165. There has been no addition in the number during the year under report. The number of the foot police is also the same as in the past year i. e 440. Hence the total number of police is 605 (Vide Appendix IV.) Both branches are chiefly composed of Mahommedans with a small number of other castes, such as Rajput &c.

29. 85 persons of the mounted police are armed with M. L Carbine cavalry S. B. supplied by Government and the remaining 80 with the English guns and country matchlocks. As to the foot police 225 men are provided with Fusile Pattern 36, which are also supplied by Government. The rest 215, are armed with country swords and battons.

30. Of the entire police force of 605 men of all ranks, 159 are able to read and write.

31. Of the 165 men of the mounted police, 22 are selected to act as body-guard to His Highness the Nawab Sahib. They are commanded by a native officer.

32. The work done by the Police is shown in Appendices V. VI and VII.

33. The total expenditure incurred on maintaining the State Police for the year 1911–1912 amounts to Rs. 83915-13-6 as compared with Rs. 84257-15-2 in the preceding year. The amount includes a sum of Rs. 872-13-6 spent on the contingent, dress, horse-gear &c.

34. The ratio of police to population and area is one to every 371-8 inhabitants and 2·9 square miles respectively.

35. In addition to the regular police there is another body of men called *Chowkeyats* in the service of the state, (or village police). Their number is 2334. They do not receive pay in cash but hold land granted by the state as *Pasaitas* (or on service tenure) in consideration of the

service they render to the state villages.

36. The state employs in its service another armed body of men, known by the name of *Sarbandi*. Their duty is to collect land revenues, to guard the palace, and the town gates at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera. They also serve as attendants to His Highness, the two Nawabzadas as well as the Darbar officials. They have to perform some petty duties also in the districts. The total cost of maintaining this body of men amounts to Rs. 37875-1-9 in the year under report as against Rs. 38208-2-3 in the preceding year.

37. *Criminal Justice:*— The state maintains ten subordinate criminal courts including the Sessions Court, (as shown in Appendix VIII). The Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera courts are invested with powers of the Magistrate of the First Class, while Panthawada, Gadh, Meyta, Chitroda and Bapla courts exercise powers of the Magistrate of the Second Class. Cases beyond the power of the First Class Magistrate are tried by Sirniyayadhish or by Sessions Judge as shown in the schedule given in the State Penal Code. The work turned out by each court is shown in Appendix VIII.

38. Besides the above courts there is one higher court viz "the Huzur Court" in which lie the appeals against the judgement of the Appellate Court. The result of the appeals disposed of by both these courts is shown in Appendix IX.

39. *Civil Justice:*— The state contains twelve civil courts, as shown in Appendix X. All the claims above Rs. 1000 lie in the court of sirniyayadhish. The Judge of the Dewani Court is empowered to adjudicate upon claims up to Rs. 1000. The Tahsildars of Deesa Dhanera and Panthawada are invested with powers to entertain claims upto Rs. 1000, 500 and 200 respectively. The judge of the small causes court is empowered to dispose of claims upto Rs. 75, while the Thandars of Meyta, Gadh and Chitroda can adjudicate upon claims upto Rs. 50, and the Bapla Court hears suits upto Rs. 500.

Appendix X shows the number of suits instituted during the year under report as well as the number of cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the preceding year, the number of cases disposed of during the year, as well as the balance remaining at the close of the year under report

40. Results of applications for execution of decrees are embodied in Appendix XI. The number of applications remaining undisposed of at the close of the year under report was 2518 as against 3032 in the preceding year.

41. The number and result of the appeals filed and disposed of in the two Appellate Courts during the year under report are shown in Appendix XII.

42. *Extradition*:— Reciprocity as regards the surrender of offenders is observed between this state on the one hand and the other neighbouring states and British Districts on the other. The number of the accused persons surrendered to this Darbar by other states under prima facie cases for trial was 59 of whom 32 have been convicted, 20 discharged, 3 released under compromises and 4 remained untried at the close of the year under review.

43. *Prison*:— Particulars regarding jail and the prisoners are given in Appendix XIII. The health of the prisoners is properly looked after. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. The prisoners undergoing long terms of imprisonment in the Palanpur Central jail are taught the work of weaving carpets, cot-tapes &c.

44. Besides the Palanpur Central Jail there are eight lock-ups in the Mahals wherein prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment are kept.

45. *Registration*:— There are three Registration Courts, at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera. The nature of the transactions of the documents presented for registration in the three courts, during the year under report, as well as in the preceding year is shown in Appendix XIV. Appendix XV shows only the receipts of the three registration courts. The expenditure incurred is not shown there, as the salaries of the three sub-registrars and their staffs are shown under the head of the Judicial expenditure.

46. *Municipal Administration*:— The state maintains an efficient municipal establishment to look after the conservancy of the town. The expenditure of the department is met from the receipts of the octroi duty, the deficit, if any, is made good from the State revenues. The total amount spent on this department, at Palanpur, during the year under report, comes to Rs. 4409-13-10 as against Rs. 4658-5-3 in the preceding year, as shown in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

47. (a) *Weather, crop and rainfall*:— The total rainfall during the year under report measures 6 inches and 26 cents and the quantity received

in the monsoon season is shown below against each month.

Months.	Quantity
June 1911...	... 2-53
July 1911...	... 0-56
August 1911...	... 0-84
September 1911	... 2-14
October 1911...	... 0-14
February 1912	... 0- 5
	6-26

48 On the Deesa and Dhanera side, the rainfall has been even less. What is most unfortunate is that the rain of June induced the cultivators to plough and sow their lands; and in July and August the rainfall being very scanty the crops withered away by the begining of september. In that month there was some rain. The cultivators purchased seed, at a high price and sowed their land again in the hope that there would be some rain in October. But in this they were sadly disappointed. In October there was only 14 cents. Thus the crops withered away. The cultivators lost their seed and labour twice. Their hardship can be better imagined than described.

49. The timely measures adopted by the state and the people to face the situation have materially tended to alleviate the existing distress. Taccavi was paid liberally to the needy cultivators who took to the well irrigation. The Shahukars were also induced to lend money. Proper instructions were issued to the Tehsildars to see that wells were sunk in all the available lands which can be irrigated. The Chief Minister visited most of the villages of the Deesa Mahal where the pinch was felt most. Grass was purchased and imported by the state and a charity fund opened here. Grass was given to the poor Ryots at a cheap rate. This served as a boon Goowar too was sold at a cheap rate, from the charity fund. Those that are old and cannot work are freely admitted into the Shermahomed Mahotajkhana where they are fed and clothed. Respectable families which, though helpless, would not beg or work are provided with necessaries of life This year has taught a very useful lesson to the cultivators They all realise that they must keep fodder in stock and that they must have at least one well for raising crops by irrigation The Clarke well-fund opened here of late has been very useful. No interest is charged on the amount lent from this fund.

50. As many people went to Sindh and other favoured parts to earn wages from the famine-affected Mahals of Deesa and Dhanera, the state had not to open any relief works for which arrangements were made.

51. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the scanty rainfall and the great scarcity of fodder, the cattle have not decreased to a great extent. It appears from the census taken on 15th March that by this time there had been a decrease of about 10 per cent varying from 5 per cent in the Dhandhar Mahal to 15 per cent in the Deesa and Dhanera Mahals where the number of wells is very small owing to the great depth of water and prohibitive cost of a pacca well.

52. (b) *Wages, labour and price of food grains.* There has been a sufficient supply of labour this year in the state as many people of the agricultural classes who have no agricultural work to do, are working as day-labourers to earn their livelihood. As the rates of wages are regulated by the law of supply and demand and as there is a large supply of labour available in this year, the rates of wages have gone down. The usual rates of wages for the past several years have been 3 to 5 annas a day but during the year under report they are 2 to 4 annas a day. Owing to the failure of the monsoon crops the prices of food grains have ruled high.

53. (c) *Forest:*— The revenue realised from the forest produce in the year under report amounts to Rs. 14340-13-9 as against Rs. 13837-11-2 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred on maintaining the forest establishment in the year under report amounts to Rs. 6978-13-3 as against Rs. 6453-5-2 in the past year. The sum of Rs. 6978-13-3 shown in Appendix XXII B includes a sum of Rs 4600 paid to the Jagirdars who share the forest produce.

54. (d) *Trade and Manufacture:*— There is a large number of handlooms in the town of Kanodar and they are worked by the Moomans whose hereditary profession is that of weaving. The cloth turned out in the handlooms there, is consumed in the State and is also exported to outstations.

55 (e) *Public Works:*— The nature of the works falling under the head and the cost incurred on several works are shown in Appendix XIX.

56. (f) There is one combined post and telegraph office in the town of Palanpur. There are also some branch post offices at the undermentioned places in the State.

Chhappi Roho Kanoder Meyta	All these Branch post offices are under the Sidhpur sub-post office. The work of the first two is performed by the station masters in those places, and the work of the other two by the school-masters there.
Chandisar and Gadh	These two Branch post offices are placed under the Palanpur sub-post office and their work is performed by the school masters there.

Deesa town and Dhanera } These Branch post offices are under the Deesa cantonment subpost office and their work is performed by the school masters there.

57. (g) The state has no mint of its own. The current coin of the state is the British coinage both silver and copper.

58 (h) *General condition of state and people:*— There being a total failure of the rains and the monsoon crops, scarcity of grain and fodder has been prevalent in the state. In some of the Mahals this scarcity is keenly felt. The epidemic of small-pox and measles have been prevalent among children. In other respects the public health is satisfactory. The rates of wages have not been so high as they were in the last year.

59. The total births and deaths during the year under report have respectively been 3324 and 2485 as against 3437 and 2615 in the preceding year.

The birth and death rates per 1000 of population stand approximately as follows.

	1910-1911			1911-1912
Birth	15·27	...	...	13·8
Death	11·62	...	...	11·04

60. Appendix XX shows the number of agricultural and other cattle and the live stock existing in the state in the year under report as well as in the preceding year. A perusal of the appendix will show that there has been some decrease in the number of all kinds of cattle and this is due, as stated above, to the failure of the rains and the consequent scarcity of fodder.

61. In appendix XXI are shown the number of excise shops in the state and the amount of revenue realised therefrom. The country liquor is consumed by the lower classes of people.

CHAPTER V.

62. *Revenue and Finance:*— The gross revenue for the Maru year under report amounts to Rs. 610595-1-5 as against Rs. 598200-6-4 in the preceding year. A reference to the detailed heads embodied in Appendix XXII B shows that the amount of land revenue in the Maru year samvat 1967 amounts to Rs. 311012-8-4 as against Rs. 320414-2-9 in the preceding year St. 1966.

63. The revenue yielded by the customs department shows a slight

increase of about Rs 300 over that of the last year. The revenue arising from opium shows an increase of about Rs. 12000.

64. The systems of "Vighoti" "Kaltar" and "Holia" obtain in the state. But the "Vighoti" system is gradually superseding the other two.

65. The Appendix XXII B further shows that a sum of Rs 59767-7-8 has been paid towards the liquidation of Government loans and a sum of Rs 38461-8-8 has been paid to the Baroda State on account of the annual tribute.

CHAPTER VI

66. *Vital statistics &c:*— There is a hospital in the town of Palanpur called the "Goodfellow Hospital". Sanitation is properly maintained in the town of Palanpur as well as in the villages. There is a dispensary at the Deesa town also.

67 Vaccination is also performed in the State. The work done by the Vaccinators is shown in the subjoined table

Year.	Primary Vaccination				Revaccination				Remarks
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males	Females	Total	Successful	
1910-1911	4020	3813	7833	7538	1	0	1	0	
1911-1912	4549	4306	8855	8623	4	0	4	3	

The Vaccination establishment is placed under the control and supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the state. The total expenditure incurred under this head, in the year under report, amounts to Rs. 1682 15-2 as against Rs 1525-3-6 incurred in the preceding year.

68 The particulars regarding the indoor and outdoor patients treated in the Goodfellow Hospital at Palanpur, and the dispensary at Deesa town, are given in the subjoined table as well as in Appendix XXIII.

Patients.	Good-fellow Hospital Palanpur.		Dispensary at the Deesa Town.		Remarks
	1910-1911	1911-1912	1910-1911	1911-1912	
Out-door	14119	14214	3823	3843	
In-door	258	263	0	0	

The number of major and minor operations performed at the Good

fellow Hospital during the year under report was 61 and 814 respectively as against 34 and 688 in the preceding year

69. The total number of post mortem examination performed in the year under report in the Goodfellow Hospital was 26 as against 11 in the previous year.

70. The temperature during the year under report stood as below:-

Maximum... ... ... 112°F

Minimum... ... ... 42°F

71. The death-rate in the town of Palanpur in the year under report was 36·22 per thousand of population, as against 33.71 in the preceding year. The death-rate in the year is higher than that in the last year and this is due to the prevalence of the epidemic of small-pox and measles of a virulent type. The vital statistics of the Palanpur State are shown in Appendix XXIV. The total numbers of births and deaths during the year under report are 3324 and 2425 respectively as against 3437 and 2615 in the preceding year. The ratio of birth and death per 1000 of population in the year under report as well as in the preceding year is given below:—

	1910-1911	1911-1912
Birth...	15·27	13·8
Death...	11·62	11·4

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

72. The schools maintained by the state are the High School, one Taluka School, one Urdu School, two Girls' Schools, one Grant-in-aid school at Palanpur, one Taluka school at Deesa, twenty three village schools and six grant-in-aids in different villages.

73. The High School was founded in 1892. It is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 7500. At the end of March 1912, the number of the boys in the school was 194 as against 172 in the preceding year.

74 The school has two feeders viz the local Taluka and Urdu schools. The number of new admissions during the year under report was 59 viz 43 from the Taluka and 4 from the Urdu schools and 12 from other schools. Of the boys there were 18 Brahmins, 107 Jains, 19 other Hindus, 44 Mahommedans and 6 Parsis. In the case of Mahommedan boys the percentage of free studentship allowed is 33 while in the case of others it is 20

73 No fee is charged to the boys of agricultural classes, prosecuting their studies in the High School, or any Vernacular school in the Palanpur State. The rates of fee in force are:—

Standards	Rs.	As.	Ps.
VII & VI...	1	8	0
V & IV...	1	0	0
III	0	12	0
II & I	0	6	0
All vernacular Schools... ...	0	0	6

76. The school sent up six Candidates to the last Matriculation examination, of whom 3 passed.

The total cost under the head of educational department amounted to Rs. 19033-10-0 in the year under report as against Rs. 19705-11-10 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VIII.

77. *Miscellaneous*:— The state has one printing press called "Palanpur Rajbhakta Printing Press". There is a library called "The Palanpur Native General Library". There are three other private libraries one of which is "Bohora Madresa Library", and the other two are those of the Jains.

Huzur, Office Palanpur,
Dated 21st June 1912.

Ranchhodlal V. Patwari,
Chief Ministen, Palanpur State.

☞ Printed at the "Palanpur Rajybhakta Printing Press".

TABLE II.

State	Total number of inhabited towns and villages.	Population.	Under 500		500-1000		1000-2000		2000-5000		10000-20000		Remarks.
			Number.	Population	Number.	Population	Number.	Population	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Palanpur State.	511	224996	387	90482	91	59136	25	32571	11	25586	1	17221	

TABLE III.

State.	Population.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Jain.			Christian.			Parsi.			Remarks.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A. D. 1881.	234402	122051	112351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
A. D. 1891.	274864	142005	132859	229631	118670	110961	31298	16277	15021	13887	7024	6863	22	18	4	26	16	10	
A. D. 1901.	222627	115280	107347	189078	98027	91051	26339	13500	12839	7132	3700	3432	54	38	16	24	15	9	
A D. 1911.	224996	115784	109212	188089	97217	90872	24835	12538	12297	12020	5999	6021	25	15	10	27	15	11	

TABLE IV.

AGE SEX AND CIVIL

Age.	Hindu Males.			Hindu Females.			Mahomedan Males.			Mahomedan Females			Jain Males.		
	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed
0–1	3540	58	0	3422	124	1	421	8	0	428	5	0	180	1	0
1–2	1731	45	2	1685	95	3	159	3	0	191	1	0	113	0	0
2–3	3352	131	2	3509	286	0	352	16	2	435	14	0	157	0	0
3–4	3044	127	0	3182	301	1	335	7	0	352	20	0	153	2	0
4–5	3137	189	1	2895	335	7	344	15	1	343	26	1	157	1	0
Total 0–5	14804	550	5	14643	1141	12	1631	49	3	1749	66	1	760	4	0
5–10	11472	1345	23	8865	2260	23	1481	134	1	1227	199	2	695	12	0
10–15	6778	2010	71	3194	3517	75	1050	209	7	681	379	10	585	23	0
15–20	5325	3487	187	617	5939	122	746	332	18	172	745	11	424	107	1
20–25	3107	6020	360	157	8557	285	528	651	45	46	1081	53	254	309	16
25–30	1354	7441	461	101	8364	561	230	845	60	22	1054	105	174	354	29
30–35	594	8159	581	62	6949	1153	96	900	74	14	903	180	109	359	40
35–40	190	3895	338	30	3774	982	24	537	54	8	498	176	52	266	38
40–45	235	6078	692	41	4098	2990	35	756	123	8	580	421	52	296	58
45–50	82	2582	388	11	1550	1347	16	343	70	2	218	181	31	193	33
50–55	130	3627	937	17	1455	3224	28	576	149	5	223	502	54	159	91
55–60	37	825	269	3	390	655	3	153	55	1	61	103	17	94	63
60–65	46	1309	597	7	338	2144	6	213	131	0	49	347	16	75	44
65–70	10	198	144	1	55	367	1	39	30	0	16	43	5	30	21
70-And over.	11	229	234	2	51	693	3	60	63	3	16	136	6	19	32
Total.	44175	47755	5287	27801	48438	14633	5858	5797	883	3938	6088	2271	3233	2300	466

CONDITION.

Jain Females			Christian Males			Christian Females			Parsi Males			Parsi Females			Total Males.			Total Females.		
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed
181	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4141	67	0	4032	130	1
97	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		2004	48	2	1974	97	3
170	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3861	147	4	4114	302	0
168	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		3533	136	0	3705	324	2
131	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3638	205	2	3369	362	9
747	8	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	17177	603	8	17194	1215	15
582	5	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	13653	1491	24	10779	2464	26
413	48	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8417	2242	78	4319	3944	87
90	363	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6495	3926	206	881	7047	144
21	512	56	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3892	6980	421	224	10152	394
5	422	151	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1758	8641	550	128	9841	817
2	342	173	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	799	9421	695	78	8196	1506
3	185	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	267	4699	430	41	4458	1299
3	210	272	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	324	7131	873	52	4888	3683
6	94	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	129	3118	491	19	1863	1700
4	74	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	212	4363	1178	26	1753	4015
0	30	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	57	1072	387	4	482	848
0	27	181	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	1598	772	7	414	2672
3	16	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	16	268	196	4	87	463
0	4	78	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	308	330	5	71	907
2009	2340	1672	11	3	1	7	3	0	7	6	2	6	6	0	53284	55861	6639	33761	56875	18576

APPENDIX I

Names of high Officials in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Ranchodlal Vandrawandas Patwari B A. L L B.	Chief Minister ...	Throughout	the year.	
Kashinath Dhondupanth Patwardhan L M & S ...	Chief Medical Officer. ...	,,	,,	
Parmananddas Ranchhodlal. ...	Huzur Assistant. ...	,,	,,	
Odhavji Ghelabhai ...	Judge of the Appellate Court ...	Throughout	the year.	
Naranbhai Samaldas ...	Revenue Kamdar. ...	,,	,,	
Chandulal Sobhagchand ...	Customs Officer ...	,,	,,	
Govindji Amrshi. B A. ...	Sir Nyayadhish & Sarhadi Kamdar.	1-7-11	31-3-12	
Dungarshi Fatehchand. ...	Diwani Nyayadhish ...	Throughout	the year.	
Maganbhai Oojambhai ...	First Class Magistrate & Tehsildar Palanpur	,,	,,	
Godadbhai Dharamchand. ...	Account Officer ...	,,	,,	
Nathumiyan Motamiyan ...	Acting as forest Officer ...	,,	,,	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX 11.

List of Laws in force in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks,
Civil Procedure Code.	yes	Nil	
Limitation Act.	yes	,,	
Registration Act.	yes	,,	
Stamp Act	yes	,,	
Criminal procedure Code... ...	yes	,,	
Penal Code.	yes	,,	
Police Act.	yes	,,	
Act to prevent cruelty to animals	yes	,,	
Customs Act.	No	,,	
Municipal Act.	No	,,	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.					Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties. Died	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions, or batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry								NIL						
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops														
Total...														

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the *Police*, in Palanpur State for the year. 1911 1912

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment.			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mounted Police.		Rs.	Rs.								
Police Kamdar ...	1	100	1200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Opium Inspector ...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fauzdars ...	11	20 to 80	4332	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	
Jamadars... ...	18	15 to 100	8169	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	
Dafedars... ...	8	22 to 23	816	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Nisandar... ...	1	23	276	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master... ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bugler... ...	1	22	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silledars... ...	116	20 to 22	29544	4	16	...	...	...	45	...	
Camel Sowars ...	12	16 to 22	2376	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
	165										

Foot Police.											
Jamadars...	...	2	9 to 20	348	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hava'dars...	...	12	7 to 11	1356	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Drill Master...	...	2	8 to 10	216	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Karkoons...	...	16	8 to 9	1632	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Naiks...	...	18	5½ to 9	1686	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
Constables...	...	375	5 to 9	28892	15	163	...	33	...	42	...
Pagis...	...	12	5½ to 9	900	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi (Shoe maker)		1	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhisti (Water-bearer)		1	2-8-0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crier (tom-tom beater)		1	2-8 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		440									...
Total...		605	»	83043	19	184	0	33	0	159	...

R V Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accusedconvicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Palanpur.	394	494	366	441	346	372	161	237	161	122	43-9	36-3	43-6	63-8	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palanpur.	21462-2-5	29434-15-6	7501-6-11	10960-0-0	36.8	37.2	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting Trial in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only.	Whipping	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 year	Transportation	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the State																														
Offences against the public tranquility		2	2	1	2	18	8								8		8	10												
Offences by or relating to public servants				1																										
Offeces relating to coins and Government Stamps																														
Offences affecting public health &c		1	1		1	1												1												
Murder.		1	1	1	1	1												1												
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,		2	2		2	3	2		2						2		1											1	1	
Attempt to murder		3	3	2	2	3	1		1						1		2											1		
Causing miscarriage.		4	4	2	4	6	3		3						3		3										2	1		
Grievous hurt		9	9	13	9	20	2				2				2		18				1		1							
Hurt and extortion.		55	55	35	55	136	40		4	1	3			33		40	96				6		2							

Kidnapping...	...	1	1	2	2	2	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...									
Rape...	...	...	2	2	.....	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...									
Unnatural offences...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Dacoity...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Robbery...	...	...	4	4	5	3	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1									
Theft...	...	2	212	214	174	206	414	225	...	46	1	115	60	3	225	172	...	...	70	27	15	27	19	3	...	...	1	...									
Criminal Trespass	...	...	8	8	7	7	9	6	...	2	...	4	...	...	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...									
Offences relating to documents...	...	...	1	1	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Offences relating to marriage...	...	...	73	73	49	73	185	41	...	6	...	22	13	...	41	144	...	...	1	2	5	11	6	3	...	...	...	...									
Offences against special and local laws...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Miscellaneous...	...	...	154	154	165	153	375	62	1	8	...	2	51	...	62	309	...	...	3	2	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...									4
Total...		3	533	536	457	524	1187	397	1	79	2	148	164	3	397	767	0	0	82	32	22	46	28	13	4	1	2	...	...									23

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

Name of court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with						Total.		Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of year	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1911-1912													
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court... ...	3	11	1	13	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	5	9	0	0	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court... ...	49	56	0	25	124	0	0	0	103	149	116	4	19	0	0	10	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate Court	183	240	24	123	57	358	4	3	375	569	114	242	210	0	0	3	
Deesa. Do. ...	76	78	0	69	41	22	0	0	135	132	81	2	45	0	0	4	
Dhanera Do. ...	35	34	0	54	0	11	0	0	65	65	22	20	19	0	0	4	
Panthawada Second Class Do. ..	4	21	0	21	0	20	0	0	5	41	13	1	27	0	0	0	
Gadh Do. Do ...	49	39	0	38	6	39	0	0	101	83	47	0	36	0	0	0	
Meta Do. Do ...	47	40	0	14	0	100	0	0	97	114	73	20	21	0	0	0	
Chitroda Do. Do ...	5	9	0	10	0	2	0	0	7	12	2	4	4	0	0	2	
Bapla Do. Do ..	4	5	0	5	0	3	0	0	7	8	0	1	7	0	0	0	
Total...	455	533	25	372	228	555	4	3	898	1187	468	299	397	0	0	23	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Palanpur State during the year. 1911–1912.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	persons	Cases	
Huzur Court ..	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Appellate Court ...	12	0	0	8	6	8	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	15	0	0	9	7	9	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	No of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	No of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000.	No of suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000.	No. of suits above Rs 5,000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									y. m. d.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	63	66	31	27	94	93	28	17	66	76	35262- 1- 9	4	19	4	3	6	0	8	2	2	0	3	12	10598-15- 9	3-2- 2	
Small Causes Court.	60	82	294	243	354	325	272	159	82	166	6967-13- 3	0	243	0	243	0	0	0	0	14	31	24	90	4400- 5- 0	0-7- 3	
Divani Court	691	695	554	393	1245	1088	550	414	695	674	70461-11- 6	4	384	5	158	195	31	0	0	106	65	45	198	60408- 4- 9	1-5- 4	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	174	121	329	137	503	258	382	147	121	111	10725-12- 0	0	137	0	109	25	3	0	0	35	0	28	84	11246-10- 5	0-9-15	
Dhanera Tehsildar's Court.	49	36	100	37	149	73	113	24	36	49	3400-11- 0	0	37	0	26	11	0	0	0	0	21	3	0	2024- 1- 0	0-7-11	
Panthawada Do.	4	9	45	13	49	22	40	16	9	6	711- 7- 6	0	13	0	11	2	0	0	0	2	3	1	10	813-14- 6	0-6- 3	
Gadh Thandar's Court.	28	26	75	38	103	64	77	56	26	8	942-13- 0	0	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	17	12	7	20	1313- 4- 9	0-4- 8	
Meyta Do.	69	80	135	85	204	165	124	77	80	88	2105-12- 4	0	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	16	0	13	48	1751- 4- 7	0-6- 7	
Chitroda Do.	33	48	108	51	141	99	93	47	48	52	1239-12- 0	0	51	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	25	1331- 8- 0	0-4- 5	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court.	2	3	30	17	32	20	29	19	3	1	240-14- 6	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	275- 4- 6	0-2- 9	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	0	8	2	8	2	8	2	0	0	31- 6- 0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	31- 6- 0	0-0-10	
Total.	1173	1166	1709	1043	2882	2209	1716	978	1166	1231	132090- 2-10	8	1026	9	743	239	34	8	2	192	138	146	502	94194-15- 3	0-9-10	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XI

Civil Work— Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Palanpur State during the year. 1911-1912.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of Opening balance for Present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Balance of applications pending disposal at the close of 1911-1912			Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sir Nyayadhis Court ...	1840	1896	134491- 9- 1	1071	308	25286- 1-9	2911	2204	159770-10-10	1015	805	58178- 5-3	1896	1399	116002- 5- 7	153	45	1201	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court	546	565	21423-13- 6	531	34	1008- 7-7	1077	599	22432- 5- 1	512	85	3370- 2-4	565	514	19062- 2- 9	1	28	485	
Dhanera Do ...	399	270	11584- 2- 2	58	19	980-15-3	457	289	12565- 1- 5	187	3	83-14-5	270	286	12481- 3- 0	23	34	229	
Panthawada Do ...	11	14	926- 0 -7	21	1	65-12-0	32	15	991-12- 7	18	1	11-15-0	14	14	979 13- 7	0	1	13	
Gadh Thandar's Court ..	135	92	1511- 5- 6	31	2	68-13-0	166	94	1580- 2-.6	74	30	507- 0-7	92	64	1073- 1-11	0	1	63	
Meta Do. ...	76	143	2816- 3-10	67	5	100- 3-0	143	148	2916- 6-10	0	0	0- 0-0	143	148	2916- 6-10	0	5	143	
Chitroda Do ...	140	100	1630-10- 6	56	43	967- 7-7	196	143	2598- 2- 1	96	50	1012- 4-7	100	93	1585-13- 6	4	21	68	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court	0	2	34- 4- 0	8	0	0- 0-0	8	2	34- 4- 0	6	2	34- 4-0	2	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court...	0	0	0- 0- 0	5	2	204- 8-0	5	2	204- 8- 0	5	2	204- 8-0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Total...	3147	3082	174421- 1- 2	1848	414	28682- 4-2	4995	3496	208103- 5- 4	1913	978	63402- 6-2	3082	2518	139700-15- 2	181	135	2202	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—*Number and results of appeals in civil suits for the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.*

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during 1911-12		Total		disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.
																							y.m.d.	y. m. d.
Huzur Court ...	4	0	22	11	26	11	26	8	0	3	881-12-3	1467-14-0	17	5	0	2	3	0	4	0	2	1	0-6-15	0-6-17
Appellate Court...	2	1	31	32	33	33	32	25	1	8	4298- 9-10	3832- 8-9	19	33	4	3	5	3	1	0	3	6	0-6- 5	0-6-17
Total...	6	1	53	43	59	44	58	33	1	11	5180- 6-1	5300- 6-9	36	38	4	5	8	3	5	0	5	7	6-10	6-17

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

Station.	No. of prisons	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail & prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
Palanpur Central jail.	1	94	423	442	517	86	84	93	3632-10-4	5 Days	2 deaths.

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Palanpur State, during the year. 1911-1912.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry had been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the years.		Remarks
			Mortgages		Saledeeds		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Palanpur Sub-Registrar Court	214	184	103	71	102	105	3	1	0	0	6	7	214	184	92349-8-6	77840-7-0	0	1	2	1	
Deesa „ „	25	44	5	20	15	14	0	0	1	0	4	10	25	44	7166-0-0	12583-8-0	0	0	0	0	
Dhanera „ „	8	17	4	10	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	17	4874 0-0	5792-4-0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	247	245	112	101	120	125	3	1	1	0	11	18	247	245	104389-8-6	95616-3-0	0	1	2	1	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Palanpur State for the year 1911-1912.

Descriptions.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized.			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized.			
Palanpur Sub-Registrar's Court.	214	92349	8	6	241	13	0	184	77840	7	0	224	5	0	
Deesa ——— Do ———	25	7166	0	0	21	2	0	44	12583	8	0	40	4	0	
Dhanera ——— Do ———	8	4874	0	0	13	0	0	17	5192	4	0	15	8	0	
Total...	247	104389	8	6	275	15	0	245	95616	3	0	280	1	0	6 Nil.
Deduct Expenditure.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit.	0	0	0	0	275	15	0	0	0	0	0	280	1	0	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.		
Palanpur Municipality.		346-5-3	295-5-9		4658-5-3	4409-13-10		The receipts of the Octroi duty are entered as the customs receipts in the State books and the Municipal expenses are debited to the Municipality. The receipts entered in this Patrak are miscellaneous receipts.

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

State.	April 1911.	May 1911.	June 1911.	July 1911.	August 1911	September 1911.	October 1911.	November 1911.	December 1911.	January 1912.	February 1912.	March 1912.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 year.	Remarks.
Palanpur	0	0	2-53	6-56	0-84	2-14	0-14	0	0	0	0-5	0	6-26	30-57	41-99	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

Articles.	Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Past year.)			Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Present year.)			Remarks.
Wheat. ...	1	11	0	2	2	0	
Bajri. ...	1	8	0	1	15	0	
Joowar. ...	1	5	0	1	12	6	
Moong. ...	1	9	0	2	8	0	
Muth. ...	1	3	0	1	12	0	
Udad. ...	1	5	0	2	3	6	
Gram. ...	1	4	0	1	8	0	
Wansi Rice. ...	3	4	0	3	14	0	
Country old Rice ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	Not procurable.
Wahri Rice ...	2	7	0	0	0	0	Not procurable.
Chino ...	1	4	0	1	12	0	
Kráng ...	1	2	0	1	9	0	
Banti. ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	Not procurable.
Ghee ...	18	0	0	21	6	0	
Sweet Oil ...	8	8	0	10	8	0	
Rapeseed Oil ...	7	4	0	8	6	0	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public works in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Buildings.	17695- 4-7	9970-7-11	27665-12-6	0	0	0	27665-12-6	
Roads.	0	241-9-6	241- 9-6	0	0	0	241- 9-6	
Gardens and wells	1766- 9-3	11215-5 7	12981-14-10	0	0	0	12981-14-10	
Miscellaneous.	4167-15-3	0	4167-15-3	0	0	0	4167-15-3	
Total.	23629-13-1	21427-7-0	45057- 4-1	0	0	0	45057- 4-1	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.											Sheep and goats	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Calf and Heifer.	Buffaloes.			Horses	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.			With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying.	
					Male	Female	Calf											
Palanpur State	1910-11	52049	42301	53592	6950	38928	35532	551	1324	359	6270	158387	25836	0	502	6820		
Do.	1911-12	47287	35448	48683	8434	35222	26842	472	1278	358	6087	145050	21746	0	309	5657		

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise Shops and excise Revenue of the Palanpur State during the year 1911-1912.

Name of State.	Country spirit		Opium.		Ganja, Bhang and Charas.		Tadi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	
Palanpur.	61	13449-14-6	34	53335-0-0	2	1417-8-0	0	0	97	68202-6-6	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XXII.B.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State for the Maru

No.	Receipts.	Amount for Samvat 1966			Amount for Samvat 1967			Remarks.
	To Balance of last year ...							
1	Land Revenue ...	320414	2	9	311012	8	4	
2	Local Cess ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Sale proceeds of land ...	2089	0	8	2696	1	2	
4	Opium Revenue ...	41559	1	0	53335	0	0	
5	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang. Ganja &c,)	14723	4	0	14867	6	6	
6	Jama &c, on villages of the other States	1109	10	9	1422	4	6	
7	Customs Receipts	105886	15	10	106165	4	9	
8	Forests.	13837	11	2	14340	13	9	
9	Judicial (including stamps)	17560	3	7	17389	12	3	
10	Education (Fees &c.)	1916	8	3	1826	14	6	
11	Guaranteed Rights	1515	10	0	1515	10	0	
12	Extraordinary receipts	17254	6	0	16724	12	10	
13	Other receipts	23897	4	4	32862	0	0	
14	Tagavi	2554	5	6	1194	4	10	
15	Tribute.	36436	8	0	36436	8	0	
	Total	600754	11	10	611789	6	3	
	Balance due	53393	6	3	51539	7	10	
	Amount due by the cultivators &c.	186614	9	4	188113	0	3	
	Grand Total	8,40,762	11	5	8,51,441	14	4	

year Samvat 1967 (Corresponding to 7th July 1910 to 28th June 1911.)

No.	Disbursements.	Amount for Samvat 1966			Amount for Samvat 1967			Remarks.
	Balance due	17638	0	0	53393	6	3	
1	Darbar expenses	92168	9	9	92168	9	9	
2	Tribute	38461	8	8	38461	8	8	
3	Extraordinary charges	48502	12	4	71859	1	8	
4	Administrative (Establishment)	68030	14	10	63902	14	0	
5	Revenue Department	12804	6	3	12510	13	11	
6	Judicial Department	9296	12	9	9006	10	8	
7	Educational Department	19705	11	10	19033	10	0	
8	Military (Sirbandi)	38208	5	3	37875	1	9	
9	Police.	91480	7	4	84589	6	3	
10	Jail	3691	6	6	3501	4	4	
11	Dispensary (including Vaccination)	14653	15	9	13452	13	9	
12	Forest Department	6453	5	2	6978	13	3	
13	Public Works (including repairs)	39879	9	6	43057	4	1	
14	Minor Establishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Dharmada (Devasthan)	2978	2	2	3308	8	6	
16	Guaranteed rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Paid in liquidation of Government debts	95487	9	6	59767	7	8	
18	Miscellaneous	45152	9	9	39251	7	7	
19	Nazarana.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Purchase of land	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Remission.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Relief Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Tagavi	350	0	0	210	0	0	
24	Contribution to the Palanpur Agency	9000	0	0	9000	0	0	
25	Plague Expenses	203	14	9	0	0	0	
	Total	636510	2	1	609935	7	10	
	Outstanding due by the cultivators &c	186641	9	4	188113	0	3	
	Grand Total	8,40,762	11	5	8,51,441	14	4	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Palanpur State, during the year 1911-1912

Dispensary.	No of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
							Rs. A. P.		
Goodfellow Hospital Palanpur.	14244	263	199	48	7	9	9643-2-4	175	
Deesa Dispensary.	3843	0	0	0	0	0	1050-8-0	35-7	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital Statistics of the Palanpur State, for the year 1911-1912

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Remarks
		Past year.	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births.		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Palanpur.	224996	3437	3324	0	113	2615	2485	0	130	15·27	14·77	11·62	11·04	

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Palanpur State, during the year 1911-1912

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School.	Second-ary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School...	172	194	162	151	7367-13-5	,,		
2	2	Taluka Schools	369	398	256	285	,,	,,		
2	2	Girls' Schools...	155	161	82	103	,,	,,		10014-0-11
1	1	Urdu School	130	148	91	102	,,	,,		
20	23	Village Schools	944	1220	711	917	,,	,,		
7	9	Grant-in aid Schools... ...	129	255	153	210	,,	,,		
33	38	Total...	1959	2376	1455	1768	7367-13-5	,,		10014-0-11

R. V. Patwari,

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Annual Administration Report

OF THE

PALANPUR STATE.

for the year 1912-1913.

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI DIWAN MAHAKHAN SIR

SHER MAHOMED KHANJI SAHEB BAHADUR

G. C. I. E.

NAWAB OF PALANUR.

May it please Your Highness,

Pursuant to your Highness' directions I beg to submit to your Highness the Annual Administration Report of Your Highness' State for the year 1912-1913.

Huzur Office.
PALANPUR.
Dated 29th September 1913.

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO BE
YOUR HIGHNESS' MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel.
Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,
PALANPUR STATE.

Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1912-1913.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL & POLITICAL.

1. The area of the State is about 1750 square miles. According to the last census of 1911 the population of the State consisted of 2,24,996 souls as against 2,22,975 in 1901. The State contains 511 villages including 4 in Gadhwada (Mahikantha Agency) and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 50,000 Babasai = 38,460 British currency to the Baroda State. There are some villages under this State which are subject to payment of Jama to the Baroda Darbar. In the same way there are some villages under the Baroda State which pay Jama to this State.

2. The gross revenue of the State, calculated on an average of the last 5 years, comes to Rs. 6,12,434-9-6.

3. The Chief's full name is His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Mahommed Khanji Zorawarkhanji G. C. I. E., Dewan of Palanpur. He is a Lubani Pathan of the Afghan origin and is now 61 years old. *Mahakhan* is the family title of the Chiefs of this State.

4 His Highness has two sons. The name of the heir-apparent is Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib who is now 30 years old and that of the younger Nawabzada is Yavar Husen khanji Sahib whose age is 26 years. Both of them possess active habits and excellent behaviour. Both are keen sportsmen too.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

5. Bestowal of Commission as Honorary Lieutenant on Nawabzada Sahib Taley Muhammad Khanji. (vide para 11).

6 Laying the foundation stone at Palanpur of a Club to be called the "Emperor George the Fifth Club". (Vide paras 12 & 13).

7. Visit of Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib to Bikaner in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maha-

rajah Sahib of Bikaner. (Vide para 14).

8. Visit paid by His Highness the Nawab Sahib to Bhavnagar to attend the marriage ceremony of the daughter of his Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Bhavnagar (Vide para 15).

9. Visit of His Highness the Nawab Sahib and Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib to Bikaner in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Bikaner (Vide para 16).

10. Visit of His Highness the Nawab Sahib to Bombay to bid farewell to Lord Sydenham on the eve of his return to England and to welcome Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay. (Vide para 17).

Bestowal of Lieutenant's Commission.

11. We record here with great pleasure that His Imperial Majesty was graciouly pleased to confer a Commission as Honorary Lieutenant in His Majesty's land forces, on the heir-apparent Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Saheb in recognition of his special aptitude for Military affairs. The heir-apparent has already won the golden opinions of high European officers who have come into touch with him. The interesting ceremony of presenting to the Nawabzada sahib the Commission was performed by the Political Agent, Colonel H. D. Merewether in a Darbar specially held for the purpose, on the 1st of October 1912. The Darbar Medals were also presented to some Agency Talukdars, and other persons on this occasion. All the Agency and State Officials as well as the other Chiefs and Talukdars in the Agency attended the Darbar. The proceedings began with a speech by Colonel Merewether praising the sterling qualities of the head and heart which are to be found in Lieutenant Nawabzada Sahib and presenting to him the Commission. Lieutenant Nawabzada Sahib delivered a speech in reply thanking His Most Gracious Magesty the King-Emperor, the British Government and the Political Agent. The speeches as they were made are printed below:—

POLITICAL AGENT'S SPEECH

"I am present here to-day for a three-fold purpose. (1) To present to "Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan his Commission as Honourary "Lieutenant in His Majesty's land forces. (2) To hand over to certain Chiefs "and Talukdars of this Agency, the Medals conferred on them in connection "with the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi in December last. (3) To hand to "certain gentlemen certificates of efficient assistance in famine administration.

"As regards Lieutenant Taley Muhmmad Khan. He served for one year with "the Imperial Cadet Corps. The full period of service with the Corps is "two years. It is therefore very greatly to his credit that he is still permit- "ted to wear the uniform of the Corps, a distinction usually granted only "after two full years of exemplary service with the Corps. On the invita- "tion of His Excellency the Viceroy, Lieutenant Taley Muhammad khan "rejoined the Imperial Cadet Corps for the first Coronation Darbar at Delhi. "On the occasion of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan the Nawabzada "Sahib was attached to the staff of General Henry. He worked under Mr. "Dobbs of the Foreign Department and acquitted himself to the satisfaction "of that officer. He has further served on the staffs of General Clements "and Park at different manœuvres. Sir Archibald Hunter twice wished to "have the Nawabzade Sahib on his staff as A. D. C. On the first occasion "the manoeuvers were interfered with by famine and on the second the "Nawabzada Sahib was occupied, as above stated, at Agra."

" With a view to give the Nawabzada Sahib an insight into the "different branches of the administration, His Highness has very wisely "entrusted to him the work of supervising the various departments of the "State and I am sure Nawabzada Sahib will try his utmost to improve the "various departments under his father's mature and sound advice. He has "selected as his secretaries three officers who, I am sure, will co-operate "with him and work with zeal and thus render good service to the State "and the people. I congratulate His Highness on the practical training he "wants to give to the two Nawabzadas and I am sure they will do their "best to look after the happiness of the people and the advancement of "State affairs."

" The Nawabzada Sahib has a very special aptitude for Military "affairs and I am sure I am giving expression to the feelings of all present "when I congratulate him very heartily upon the Honorary Commission "which I now hand over to him to which, I am sure, he will always do "credit."

In reply the Nawabzada Sahib said:—

" Colonel Merewether, Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentelmen, "I think it a great honour and happy duty to express my heartiest " thanks to you, Col. Merewether, for the kind and affectionate expres-

"sions in which you have been pleased to give an account of my military "career. You all very well know how deeply indebted I am to His Most "Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and the benign British Government "for bestowing upon me the honour of an Honorary Lieutenant in His Most "Gracious Majesty's Indian Army and I shall look upon the day with pride "and joy on which I shall be fortunate enough to be enlisted on active "service under the flags of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. "Indeed I am proud to receive this distinction and it will always remain my "sincere desire in life that I should prove worthy of the recognition of the "Great British Government."

"It will not be out of place to state here that Dewan Giznikhan "II. the 12th ruler of our House, who served in Emperor Akbar's Army. "on the Afghan frontiers, was the first ruler of our House to get from the "Mogul Emperor both civil and military titles of "Dewan" and "Charsadi" "and also acted as Governor of Lahore. After him it is I in our House "who *has* the honour of being favoured with a military rank in the illus- "trious British Army."

"Allow me please to say here that the significance of the honour "is much enhanced by the fact that I am the first heir-apparent in the "First Class States of the Bombay presidency to receive this distinction and "that no First Class ruling Chief of this presidency has yet been favoured "with the bestowal of this honour."

"Col. Merewether, I need not speak about the loyalty and devotion "of our House to the Paramount Power. They form our dynastic pride and "will be preserved by us as long as our House is in existence. My life and "sword are at the service of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor, "and that the Almighty may favour me with opportunities to prove this "by deeds is my fervent prayer."

"I must thank you Col. Merewether, for your words about my "new career in the Administration of the State which His Highness has "been pleased to entrust to my care and supervision under his guidance. "You all know very well that this career is full of responsibilities and it "is not an easy task to do full justice to them very successfully. I assure "you here that it will be my main object to see carefully and judiciously "that the subjects of the State receive pure justice, become happy and contented "and that the rights of the State are vigilantly preserved. Under the guidance "of His Highness, my revered father, I will try my utmost to make the

"administration as efficient as I can and I hope and feel sure that the "kind Goverment will always help me in this my desire. "

" Col. Merewether, you will please convey my humble obligations to "the Benign Goverment for the military distinction they have been good "enough to confer upon me and to assure them that I shall endeavour to "prove worthy of our dynatic characteristics, viz devotion and loyalty to "the Paramount Power."

"Before resuming my seat, I would desire to announce under direction "of my revered father, that the primary education is made free in our State, "in memory of this occasion. It will be my principal duty to see that the "benifits of education are placed within easy reach of our loyal subjects, and "the present concession is a step in advance of many educational reforms "we have in view, for the betterment of the people of Palanpur. "

FOUNDATION OF THE EMPEROR GEORGE V CLUB.

12. Another event of importance is the foundation of a club to be called " the Emperor George V Club". The principal intention in establishing this institution is to supply a long-felt desideratum of fostering good society and amenities of life. It was felt that no occasion could be more propitious for this object than the memorable visit of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to his Indian Dominions and the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness the Nawab Sahib, while in Delhi decided to perpetuate the memory of this world-famous event by establishing a club and naming it after His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. His Imperial Majesty's principal watch-word in the governance of India is the infusion of a wider element of sympathy in relations between the rulers and the ruled. The institution of a club, furnishing as it does, a means to this end, it was considered, will be a fitting memorial of this historical Imperial visit. His Highness the Nawab Sahib sincerely hopes that this institution will, besides providing recreation, establish better understanding between the state, the officers and the leading citizens of Palanpur, founded upon a closer social union and that the members of this institution will make it worthy of the great and glorious name with which it is associated. The building of the club with its handsome and artistic design will be, when completed, the most beautiful among the present buildings of Palanpur. The site selected for the building is also excellent and a nice garden will greatly enhance the beauties of the building.

13. A special Darbar was held in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the club. All the Agency and State officials as well as the notables of the town were invited to the Darbar. At first Lieutenant Nawabzada Sahib made a speech expressing the aims and objects of the club and requested Colonel Merewether the Political Agent, Palanpur, to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Club After that Colonel Merewether delivered a speech in reply and laid the foundation stone. The speeches made by Lieutenant Nawabzada Sahib and by the Political Agent are printed below verbatim.

NAWABZADA SAHIB'S SPEECH.

"Colonel Merewether Ladies and Gentlemen". "We have met here "to-day to witness the performance of a very interesting ceremony, laying "the foundation stone of the Emperor George Club. Palanpur, besides being "the capital of this State, is the Head quarter of the Palanpur Agency on "this side and it is but meet, that an institution intended to foster good "society and furnish many amenities of life, should exist in a place in- "vested with this double importance. It was my early desire to start a "club in our capital but the matter was deferred for want of a suitable "occasion."

" His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor visited His Indian Domi- "nions in December 1911 and held an Imperial Darbar *in* Delhi. *It* is "rightly said of this grand function, that in its marvellous magnificance and "unparrelled success, it has hardly had a precedent in known history. I take "it to be a true duty of a loyal State to perpetuate the memory of this "world-famous event, symbolizing as it does, the gracious feelings of our "most beloved Emperor towards us in a manner befitting the unique chara- "cter of the event. My father, while in Delhi, decided to do something to "commemorate the Imperial visit and after long consideration, has resolved "to erect a club building which the present ceremony ushers into being. His "Imperial Majesty's principal watch-word in the governance of India is the "infusion of a wider element of sympathy in relations between the rulers "and the ruled and this building, furnishing as it does, a means to this end, "will be a fitting memorial of the great historical Imperial visit. But for the "rains we would have seen the performance of this ceremony earlier."

" The chief motive of starting this institution is to establish a better "understanding between the State, the officers and leading citizens of Palanpur, "founded on a closer social union. We all know that a club like this has no

"room for political discussions and wranglings of any kind but affords a "common meeting ground for play, pastime and friendly intercourse. I sin- "cerely hope that the members of this institution will make it worthy of "the great name with which it is associated and run it on very popular "and non-sectarian lines."

" Here lies before us the miniature model of the proposed building "You will see that the plan has cost an anxious thought. I may say that "it has not been possible to reproduce some structural graces on wood and "I dare say the building when finished, will look much handsomer than the "model. It may not be out of place to mention here that, faithful to the "great name it bears, the building will be most beautiful among the present "buildings of Palanpur."

"It will comprise five special rooms, two of these will be 30 × 20, one "will be 28 × 16 and two 16 × 16. One of the first two rooms will be set apart "as a drawing room, the other will be our billiard room. The third will serve as "a refreshment room and the remaining two will be distributed for library and "bridge playing. Besides these there will be smaller rooms for dressing, washing, "manager's office &c. Courts for lawn tennis and badminton and a croquet "ground will be laid out and it is hoped that a raquet court will be made in "near future. There will be space, I hope, after laying out these grounds, "available for other purposes and if members will require it, a cricket ground "will also be added. A nice garden will greatly enhance the beauties of the "building"

"I shall now explain very briefly the constitution of the Club. His "Highness and the Political Agent will be Patrons of the Club. His Highness "appoints me as the President of the Club, on account of his age and weak "health. I shall exercise great care in appointing the managing committee "whose nomination rests with the President and shall try to make the Club an "unqualified success. I may also count upon the hearty co-operation of the "members, without which even my efforts can hardly succeed. Rules will be "drafted soon after the committee is formed and it will be possible to admit "members who belong to a particular status."

"Colonel Merewether, His Highness and myself thank you most hearti- "for kindly consenting to lay the foundation stone of this interesting building. "We also thank Mrs Merewether for so kindly gracing the occasion with her "presence"

"I request you now, Col. Merewether, on behalf of my revered father

"to perform the ceremony of laying the first stone and I sincerely hope that "the foundation so laid, will be firm and auspicious and the club will be a "successful institution in every way."

REPLY BY THE POLITICAL AGENT:-

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen. The Emperor George Club "the foundation stone of which His Highness, Nawab Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, "Dewan of Palanpur has done me the honour of inviting me to lay this evening, "will always remind all who see it of the first occasion upon which a King of "Great Britain & Emperor of India with his Royal Consort, the Queen-Empress "has come in person to visit his Indian subjects in their Native land. Many of "those who I am now addressing were present at Delhi, witnessed the glories "of the Imperial Darbar and heard from His Majesty's own lips his heartfelt "greetings to the multitudes there assembled. To those who were not so "fortunate as to be at Delhi, His Majesty's gracious message was proclaimed "at mid-day on the 12th December 1911, so that throughout the length and "breadth of this vast continent his humblest subjects might hear his royal "greeting at one and the same moment His Majesty's words will long live "in the memory of those that heard them. But for those who come after, "this club will remain as a memorial of the memorable day in the history "of Hindustan. I have no hesitation in asserting His Highness Nawab Sir "Sher mahomed Khanji could have presented to his capital no more fitting "memento of the Royal visit. The club has been planned under the immediate "supervision of His Highness' heir-apparent, Lieutenant Nawabzadah Taley "Mahomed Khanji. The model is before us at this moment and shows how "carefully the Nawabzadah Sahib has fulfilled the pleasant duty entrusted "to him It only remains for me now to express a hope that the Emperor "George Club may be the means of fostering the already friendly relations "between the ruling house and the subjects of His Highness' State."

14. Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib at the kind invitation of His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Bikaner went to pay a visit to Bikaner and was present in the shooting Camps at Chhapur, Ratangadh and Sujangadh on which occasion His Excellency the Viceroy also had come to visit Bikaner, it being the Silver jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah Sahib. Nawabzada Sahib reached Ratangadh Camp on 16th of November 1912. He was introduced to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Harding who treated him with marked kindness.

15. On the 29th of November 1912 His Highness the Nawab Sahib accompanied by both the Nawabzadas, Civil and Military officers, Musahibs and a

retinue left Palanpur for Bhavnagar. On his way to Bhavnagar His Highness became the guest for a day of Ala Mian, the late Sardar of Viramgam and a relation of His Highness. From Viramgam the party started for Bhavnagar, receiving on the way several deputations from the people of Wadhwan, Limbadi and Lakhtar and a cordial welcome from the Chiefs of those places. His Highness the Nawab Sahib accepted the invitation of His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Limbadi for a lunch at the railway station. The special reached Bhavnagar at 5 P. M. on the 1st of December 1912. His Highness received a hearty reception from His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar. Every possible arrangement was made to study the comfort of the whole party. His Highness the Nawab Sahib left Bhavnagar on the 6th of December 1912. He was entertained as a guest for two days by the Thakore Sahib of Limbadi, and reached Palanpur on the 8th of December 1912.

16. The next trip made by His Highness was to Bikaner in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib. From very olden times friendly and cordial relations have always prevailed between these two States and they have been further cemented into a very strong bond of intimacy by Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sahib and the Nawab Sahib. His Highness in company with both the Nawabzadas, a few officials and a suitable retinue left Palanpur by mail on the 14th January 1913. The party met with a cordial reception at Bikaner, and nothing was left undone by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib to make the visit pleasant. Stopping at Bikaner for 5 days His Highness the Nawab Sahib returned to Palanpur on the 20th of January 1913, while Lieutenant Nawabzada Sahib had to stay at Bikaner for four days more, as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Panjab were expected at Bikaner on this occasion and a big grouse shoot was to follow. The party had a splendid shoot at the famous Gajner Jheel.

17. The third and last trip made by His Highness the Nawab Sahib was to Bombay to bid fare-well to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham who were returning to England and to welcome Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. His Highness accompanied with the younger Nawabzada Sahib reached Bombay on the 29th of March 1913 and stayed there till 18th of April 1913. He was joined there by Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib on the 31st of march 1913. On the first of April 1913 His Highness the Nawab Sahib and both the Nawabzadas paid a visit to Lord Sydenham and on the 8th of April 1913 to Lord Willingdon.

Distinguished Visitors.

18. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar paid a visit to Palanpur for the purpose of giving an invitation in person to His Highness the Nawab Sahib to attend the marriage ceremony of His Highness' daughter.

19. On the 27th of December 1912 the German Count and Countess Koenigsmarck became the guests of His Highness the Nawab Saheb while on their way from Jamnagar to Bikaner.

20. On the 26th March 1913 at the special invitation of His Highness the Nawab Sahib, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner, accompanied by his distinguished friend Sir Phillip Egerton visited the shooting camp at Chitrasani for the purpose of tiger-shooting. His Highness stayed in Camp till 3rd April 1913 and bagged one tigress.

Tours of Inspection.

21. On the 1st of January 1913 Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib visited Sarctri for the purpose of inspecting the production of lac on khakhra trees which is as yet in its experimental stage. He also inspected a place where there is a great need of cutting out a passage through the hills.

22. On the 7th of March 1913 Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib accompanied by the Revenue Secretary made a flying tour of inspection in the districts of Kheemat, Panthawada, and Dhanera. They remained in the districts for about 9 days. The chief object of this tour was to acquire first-hand knowledge of the districts, to see and acquaint themselves with the requirements of the people. As since a century and a quarter the districts of Dhanera and Panthawada were not visited by the rulers of the State, His Highness the Nawab Sahib was very anxious to visit these districts but was unavoidably prevented from so doing. Hence the Nawabzada Sahib thought that these districts had the first claim upon his attention and so commenced the tour in that direction. The joy of the people naturally knew no bounds when they found in their midst the Heir-apparent. The Lieutenant Nawabzada Sahib impressed upon the people the supreme importance of sinking and constructing wells for irrigation and of storing grass and fodder as the only means of escaping the dire results of famines and lean years. This visit has been productive of much good to the people who have derived many advantages therefrom. Due instructions are conveyed to the Tehsildars and the people to extend the number of wells as Lieutenant Nawabzada Sahib rightly believes that greater the number of

wells the greater the prosperity of people and more efficient the state of cultivation in the Districts.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

23. A great and far reaching change has been introduced into the form of administration in the year under report. His Highness the Nawab Sahib on account of age and weak health issued, on the 1st of August 1912, a Firman to the effect that henceforth, under his own personal supervision and guidance, the whole administration of the State would be carried on by the Heir-apparent, Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib. The Heir-apparent had already distinguished himself by his great aptitude for business. He had been put in charge of two or three departments for the last 3 or 4 years and had acquitted himself very creditably by administering them with conspicuous success. In pursuance of the abovementioned Firman Nawabzada Lieutenant Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib is now in charge of the whole administrative machinery of the State. He is sparing no pains to make himself personally acquainted with all the Departments of the State and takes a very keen and lively interest in them, his chief aim being to put the administration of the State on a sound and efficient footing. The first and most important reform in the form of administration introduced by him is the introduction of the *Secretariat* system in place of the Chief Minister-ship. The advantages of the first system over the latter are obvious. There is greater decentralization of work, and the powers of different secretaries who are responsible for their respective departments, are more clearly chalked out and more precisely defined.

24. It had also become imperatively necessary to keep abreast of the times and for that end to inaugurate important and urgently required reforms There was greater facility of achieving this object under the new system and therefore after a mature consideration and due deliberation Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib, under the directions of His Highness the Nawab Sahib, abolished the post of the Chief Minister and entrusted the various portfolios such as Political & Judicial, Revenue and Finance to different secretaries. who are independent of each other in their own spheres. This independence of theirs enables them, at the time of consultation, to express their views with a greater freedom from bias and admits of every important measure of the State to be looked at and considered from various points of view. Besides, every individual department being superintended by its own head, whose hands being more free and there being less of interference, work turned out is transacted with greater despatch and effici-

ency. Nawabzada Sahib presides at the head of the administration and in every State affair of importance acts after collecting the written opinions of all the secretaries, and generally twice or thrice a week there are personal consultations and deliberations over important and intricate questions This has led to greater improvements and increased efficiency in the State administration, besides bringing it into greater touch with the people. It may be said to have ushered into being a new era of reforms, and it is hoped that it will constitute one of the important land-marks in the administrative annals of the State.

25 In accordance with the design described above three Secretaries were appointed i. e. Political & Judicial Secretary, Revenue Secretary and Financial Secretary. Of the three Secretaries, Political & Judicial Secretary is regarded as Senior Secretary and in point of rank and dignity he occupies the same position as the Chief Minister in past times. He is in charge of the following departments:

1. Political Department.
2. Judicial Department.
3. Public Works Department.
4. Educational Department.
5. Customs Department.
6. Records Department.
7. Sarhadi Department.
8. Medical Department.

26 The Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue and Survey Departments, and the Financial Secretary is in charge of the Account Department as well as the Treasury.

27 All the three Secretaries carry on their work under the immediate orders of Lieutenant Nawabzada Sahib and refer all important matters to him when his direction is deemed necessary.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL.

28. Mr. Runchhodlal V. Patwari B. A. LL. B. who held the post of the Chief Minister for a long period of 11 years being appointed Dewan of the Gondal State, resigned his post to the great regret of the State. He had discharged his duties in a capable and conscientious manner and gave entire satisfaction to His Highness the Nawab Sahib.

29. Mr. Godadbhai Dharamchand, the Account Officer, was carried off by death.

30. Mr. Naranbhai Samaldas, the Revenue Kamdar, is now working as a Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Sahib.

31. Mr. Govindji, who held the posts of Sarnyayadhish and Sarhadi

Kamdar tendered his resignation of the posts.

32. Mr. Parshuram Balvantrao Junnarkar B. A. LL. B. who had formerly held the post of Personal Assistant to H. H. Sir Ajitsinghji of Dhrangadhra and who had afterwards joined the Bhavnagar State service as a State Vakil in Rajkot was offered the post of Political and Judicial Secretary, and he took charge of the office on 1st August 1912. But he was obliged to resign the post owing to his ill-health, towards the end of February 1913. The State is very sorry to have been deprived of the services of such an able and diligent Officer.

33. To the post of Revenue Secretary was appointed *Mr.* Chunilal Jethabhai Patel B. A. whose services have been so kindly lent by the Government. Before joining the State service *Mr.* Chunilal held the post of Chitnis to the Collector of Surat. He had also officiated as a *Mamlatdar* in the Broach and Surat Districts.

34. For the post of Financial *Secretary* selection has been made of Mr. Ganpatram *Nanabhai* Bhatt who was *Superintendent* of the Huzur Office and also the Chief Account and Audit Officer in the Porbandar *State*. He was strongly recommended by officers of high standing having personal experience of him. He took over charge of his duties on the 22nd of August 1912.

35. The post of Sarnyayadhish has been offered to Mr. Pitambardas Lavji Thacker B. A., LL. B., and Advocate of the Bombay High Court, who has accepted the post. He has, however, not been able to take charge of his office as yet but he will do so shortly when important changes will be made in the Judicial Department.

36. The other person whose services have been secured by the State is Mr. Chunilal Jadavji Salunwala. He was in the British service, holding the post of Awal Karkun in the court of the Mamlatdar of Mahemdabad. His services also have been lent by the Government and he is to fill in the post of a Tehsildar in the State. At present he is acting as Assistant to the Revenue Secretary. The posts of Thanedars of Meta and Chitroda being abolished a new Tehsil is going to be established at Wadgam and Mr. Chunilal Jadavji is going to be appointed as Tehsildar there.

37. Pending the appointment of a new Political and Judicial Secretary the duties of the post are discharged by Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai in addition to his own duties.

38. During the interval between the resignation of Mr. R. V. Patwari

and the appointment of Mr. Parshuram B. Junnarkar the duties of the post of the Chief Minister were discharged by Mr. Odhavji Ghelabhai, Judge of the Appellate Court.

39. Mr. Balabhai having reverted to his original appointment as the 1st Assistant Master, Mr. Chimanlal. M. Shroff; M. A. has been appointed as Head Master of the Palanpur High school.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

40. When the late Revenue Kamdar tendered his resignation of the post a secretary with the designation of " Revenue *Secretary* " was appointed to the post in his place with a view to putting the Department on a sound and efficient footing and to removing the existing defects in the system of the work of the department. Ever since the time of his appointment the Revenue *Secretary* has been engaged in introducing the necessary reforms in the department. He has already done much in this direction. The chief reforms which he has been able to introduce upto now may be summarised as follows:-

(a) New forms have been introduced in order to expedite enquiry and to obtain all required informations at a time in every case of new grant of Tagavi.

(b) Budget system has been introduced and a certain sum is being allotted for each Taluka for Tagavi grant.

(c) Forms have been prepared and introduced in order to obtain complete information at a time without much delay and trouble and to expedite enquiries in the matter of recovery of Tagavi arrears.

(d) An old and obsolete circular has been revised and given effect to in order to encourage sinking of more irrigation wells.

(e) A monthly statement of arrears of correspondence work has been introduced in order to supervise and keep check over undisposed of correspondence.

(g) In four Talukas of Dhandar Mahal the collections of land revenue used to remain in arrears by one year. The practice being not advantageous either to the interests of the State or

of the cultivators, arrangements have been made to bring up the recovery of arrears upto date.

(h) In most of the cases Kultar Kharda used to be prepared nearly about the end of the year. Now they are made to be prepared when the crops of each season are ripe.

(i) The collection work of Dhandar Taluka was being done by the Account Office and the Teshildars remained quite aloof of that. A system of keeping Revenue Accounts at each Taluka has been introduced and Tehsildars are held responsible for collection of land revenue arrears.

(j) Sources of land revenue have been classified into different heads for facility of keeping accounts.

(k) A strict watch and supervision has been established over coercive measures for recovery of land revenue.

(l) The village Talaties retained with them the amount recovered from land-holders and realized interest for some time for their own benefit. This practice has been stopped.

(m) The duties of village Havaldars have been fixed and their attendance in villages has been made compulsory.

(n) New Patels used to be appointed in villages without any enquiry being made as to their merits. Now it has been made a rule that a full enquiry should be made in this matter and a qualified candidate available should be appointed as Patel.

(o) New building site used to be granted in most cases on receipt of a Nazrana of Kabja-hak only. Now in addition to Kabja-hak a reasonable rent is being charged in order to get permanent increase in revenue.

41. Besides the above reforms a number of minor reforms have been introduced which need not be mentioned here.

42. Two more villages were surveyed during the year under report and the total number of villages surveyed upto the close of the year comes to 345. The *Survey* Department has been engaged in revising the survey operations performed in the Deesa Mahal. There are three systems of assessment of revenue i. e. "Vighoti," "Kaltar" and "Holia" in force in the State. But the Vighoti system is gradually superseding the other two. The Vighoti system has already been introduced into the villages which have been

surveyed upto now. The Vighoti was not introduced into any new village during the year under report, and consequently the total number of villages in which the system has been introduced remains the same as last year i. e. 273.

43. The Vighoti assessment is for the most part based on the average outturn of crops of the preceding ten years. In years of famine or scarcity recourse is being had to Kaltar according to the old system. In such disastrous and distressful times suspensions and remissions of revenue are sometimes granted by His Highness. It may be noted here that the Vighoti system has not been introduced in any of the villages against the will of the cultivators. It has always been the established policy of the State to introduce the Vighoti after sounding the views and wishes of the Patels and leading cultivators of the villages. It is only in very rare cases that they take objection to the system as the varied advantages thereof are being appreciated by the State cultivators day by day.

44. The collections for the Marii year (St. 1968) amounted to Rs. 1,88,893-1-5 as against Rs. 3,11,012-8-4 realised in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the failure of the monsoon crops in 1911-12. The description of the dreadful effects of the last famine has already appeared in the Annual Administration Report for the last year.

45. The State possesses no means of irrigation other than wells.

46. Tagavi is also granted to the needy cultivators of the State for the purchase of bullocks etc.

47. Arrangements are in progress for giving lands for cultivation to some outsiders who want to settle within the limits of the State.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

48. *Legislation:*— Appendix II will show that no new law was enacted and passed during the year under report. The list stands as it was in the past year.

49. *Military Force:*— The State maintains no Army or Military Force and so Appendix III is submitted blank.

50. *Police:*— This force consists of two divisions, Mounted and Foot. The number of the mounted police during the year under report has remained

practically the same as last year i. e. 165, while the number of the foot police shows an addition of one member. Last year the number was 440 and this year it is 441. Thus the total number of police in the State is 606 (vide appendix IV). Both branches are chiefly composed of Mahomedans with a small number of other castes such as Rajputs etc.

51. A portion of the mounted police is armed with M. L. Carabine Cavalry S. B. supplied by Government and the rest with English guns and country match-locks. The number of the former is 85 and that of the latter 80. As to the foot police 225 men are provided with Fusile Pattern 36, which are also furnished by Government. The rest (216 men) are armed with country swords and batons.

52. In the entire police force of 606 the number of the literate or those who are able to read and write is 159.

53. A party of twenty two men is selected from the mounted police to form a body-guard to His Highness the Nawab Sahib. The body is commanded by a native officer.

54. The necessary details of the strength, cost and education of the State police are given in Appendix IV and of the working of the department in Appendices V, VI & VII.

55. The total expenditure incurred on maintaining the State Police during the year under report amounts to Rs. 85,689-4-9 as compared with 84,589-6-3 in the past year. The amount includes a sum of Rs. 714-5-4 spent on the contingent, dress, and horse-gear etc.

56. The ratio of the police force to population and area is one policeman to every 371-8 inhabitants and 2-9 square miles respectively.

57. Besides the regular police the State employs in its service another body of men called Chaukiats (village police), and they are 2,334 in number. They are not paid anything in cash, but hold land granted to them by the State as Pasaytas (or on service tenure) in consideration of the service rendered by them to the State villages. The chief duty performed by the Chaukiats is to maintain watch in the villages and to carry epistles from their villages to other places within the State limits when necessary.

58. The State employs in its service another armed body of men generally known by the name of Sarbandi. The duty performed by them is to collect land revenue, to guard the Palace and the gates at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera. They also serve as attendants to His Highness the

Nawab Sahib, the two Nawabzadas as well as the Darbar Officials. They have also to perform some other petty duties in the Districts. The total cost incurred by the State during the year under report on account of this body of men amounts to Rs. 37,960-5-5 as against Rs. 37,875-1-9 incurred in the preceding year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

59. As shown in Appendix VIII the State maintains ten Criminal Courts including the Sessions Court. The Courts at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera exercise the powers of the Magistrate of the First Class, while the Panthawada, Gadh, Meta, Chitroda and Bapla Courts exercise powers of the Magistrate of the Second Class. Cases beyond the power of the First Class Magistrate are tried by the Sarnyayadhish or by the Sessions Judge as shown in the schedule given in the State Penal Code The work turned out by each Court is shown in Appendix VIII.

60. Besides the above-mentioned Courts there is one higher tribunal called the Huzur Court which hears appeals against the decisions of the Appellate Court. The result of the appeals disposed of by both these Courts is shown in Appendix IX.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

61. The State contains eleven Civil Courts as enumerated in Appendix X. All the claims above Rs. 1000 lie in the Court of Sarnyayadhish. The Judge of the Dewani Court is empowered to adjudicate upon claims upto Rs. 1000. The Tehsildars of Deesa, Dhanera and Panthawada are invested with powers to entertain claims upto Rs. 1000, 500 and 200 respectively. The Judge of the Small Causes Court is empowered to dispose of claims upto Rs. 75/- The Thanedars of Meta, Gadh and Chitroda are invested with powers to adjudicat upon claims upto Rs. 50/- and the Bapla Court hears suits upto Rs. 500/-

62. In Appendix X are shown the number of suits instituted during the year under report as well as the number of cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the preceding year, the number of cases disposted of during the year under report as well as the balance remaining at the close of the year.

63. Results of applications for execution of decrees are embodied in Appendix XI.

64. The number and results of the Appeals filed in and disposed of by the two Appellate Courts during the year under report are shown in

Appendix XII.

EXTRADITION.

65 Reciprocity as regards the surrender of offenders is observed between this State on the one hand and the neighbouring States (with the exception of the Sirohi State) and the British Districts on the other. The number of the accused persons surrendered by other States under prima-facie cases to this Darbar for trial was 63, of whom 21 have been convicted, 38 discharged and 2 released owing to cases against them having been compounded and 2 remained untried at the close of the year under review.

PRISON.

66 Appendix XIII furnishes the particulars regarding Jail and its inmates. The health of the prisoners is properly looked after. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. The prisoners undergoing long terms of imprisonment in the Palanpur State Jail are taught the work of weaving carpets, cot-tapes etc. Strenuous efforts have been made in the year under report to put the Jail manufactory upon a sound and efficient footing and to introduce systematic arrangement in the work turned out.

67. Besides the Central Jail at Palanpur there are 8 Lockups in the Mahals wherein prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment are kept.

REGISTRATION.

68. The State contains 3 Registration Courts at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera, one at each place.

69. The particulars regarding the nature of the transactions of the documents presented for registration in the three Courts during the year under review are given in Appendix XIV. Appendix XV shows only the receipts of the three Registration Courts. The expenditure incurred in connection with them such as the salaries of the three Sub-Registrars and their staffs is shown under the head of Judicial Expenditure.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

70. The State maintains an efficient staff to look after the conservancy of the town. The Department has been placed under the control and supervision of Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khanji Sahib who exercises strict supervision thereon. The expenditure of the department is met from the receipts of the Octroi duty, the deficiency, if any, is made good from the State revenues. The total expenditure incurred on this

department at Palanpur during the year under report comes to Rs. 5136-9-9 as against Rs. 4109-13-10 in the preceding year as shown in appendix XVI.

POOR-HOUSE.

71. The State maintains a Poor-house called " Sher Muhammad Mohtajkhana ". It was founded some four years back with the object of feeding and looking after the poor who are unable to work and earn their livelihood or the old destitute persons who have no one to look after them in their old age. The opening ceremony of the institution was performed, on 30th January 1910, by Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay. The management of the Mohtajkhana lies in the hands of a Managing Committee with Lieutenant Nawabzaba Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib as its President. During the last famine the institution did good service to the poor. The average daily attendance of the inmates was 40 to 50. *In the* year under report the average daily attendance has been 25 and the total expenditure incurred on maintaining the inmates comes to Rs. 1209—11—0 or say about Rs 4/- per head per month. The institute has become popular even among the high caste Hindus and the poor and destitute of that class have not hesitated to avail themselves of the help and asylum afforded by it because the question confronting a Hindoo everywhere is whether he would be able to observe caste rules in the matter of cooked food etc, and the Mohtajkhana affords a Hindu of every caste every facility for observing his caste rules. In the year under review the Mohtajkhana counted among its members two Brahmins and two Jains. Four of the boys among the inmates of the Mohtajkhana are sent to prosecute their studies in the local Primary School. Two of them passed in the 1st Standard and were promoted to the 2nd. The other two are reading in the 1st Standard.

72. The Mohtajkhana was visited in the year under report by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and Mr. Barrow, Commissioner of the Northern Division, as well as by an American gentleman named Mr. Oliver Banbridge. They were favourably impressed by its management recording their opinions in the Visit Book.

CHAPTER IV.

73. (*a.*) *Weather, Crops and Rainfall:*— The rainfall during the year under report was timely and well distributed. It had made a very good beginning indeed. But there was a failure of the late rains towards the close of the season i. e. the end of August and September. The total amount

measuring 22 Inches and 51 cents is shown below against each month.

Months.	Quantity.
June 1912...	1–61
July 1912...	13–81
August 1912...	5– 1
September 1912...	1–48
October 1912...	0–33
November 1912...	0–27
Total	22–51.

The following table will show the rainfall during the last five years.

Year.	Amount of rain-fall.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	
1907–08	61	6	
1908–09	47	61	
1909–10	38	26	Average of the last five years 36–75
1910–11	30	57	
1911–12	6	25	
Total.	183	75	

74. The Bajri and other crops which are sown early continued to flourish to the middle of August. Some of the crops were, however, damaged to a certain extent by the failure of the late rains. The yield of some crops was very poor because the crops which were sown late withered away for the failure of the late rains in September and consequent insufficient moisture in the soil. The outturn of the different crops was as given below,

Crops.	Yield.
1. Bajri....	13. Annas.
2. Joowari....	8. ,,
3. Kamod....	5. ,,
4. Wherry....	5. ,,
5. Koori....	12. ,,
6. Banti....	12. ,,
7. Toowar....	4. ,,
8. Toora....	8. ,,

9.	Mag ...	...	3	„
10.	Adad ...	...	3	„
11.	Matha...	...	4	„
12.	Chola...	...	4	„
13.	Wheat....	...	14	„
14	Sarsav....	...	14	„
15.	Gram....	...	8	„

The above figures will show that the yield of all the crops except Wherry, Kamod, Joowari and pulses was satisfactory. The winter crops were all that could be desired and yielded an excellent harvest as shown above.

75. The yield of grass and other kinds of fodder during the year under report was excellent

76. (*b*) *Wages, Labour and Prices of food grains:*—

The day-labourers have been able to secure sufficient employment in the State, throughout the year. The supply of labour in the State falls short of the demand as is the case everywhere in India and this shortage of labour is one of the present day problems all over the country. The net result of this shortage of labour is to be seen in the rise of the wages of skilled and unskilled labour. The rise in the wages is a general cry in these days. In the State the cause of this shortage of labour may be traced to the heavy decrease of about 52000 souls in 1901 brought about by cholera which broke out among the relief workers and by the malarial fever in St. 1957 (1900-01). Again whenever there has been a failure of the crops owing to drought or famine the people of the labouring classes living in villages have left for large cities such as Ahmedabad, Bombay etc., which are the centres of trade, commerce and industry, in search of labour. As they succeeded in securing sufficient wages and remuneration they made their permanent abode there and did not return to their native villages. All these facts have combined to bring about shortage of labour in the State. The usual rates of wages for the past several years range between 3 and 5 annas a day.

77. The prices of food grains have shown a tendency to go down. Last year they ruled very high owing to the prevalence of famine conditions in the State. It is hoped, however, that the prices will attain to normal conditions after a short time.

78. (*c*) *Forest*:— Contracts are given to the people for removing and using the general produce of various kinds and firewood. The revenue realised from the forest produce in the year under report amounts to Rs 9106-4-11

as against Rs 14340–13–0 in the last year. The total expenditure incurred on maintaining the forest establishment in the year under report amounts to Rs 3508–1–6 as against Rs 6978–13–3 in the preceding year (vide appendix XXII B). This difference is due to the fact that the Jagirdars who usually receive their aliquot share every year are yet to be paid.

79. This department is under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib who has been taking a special interest in it for the last 4 or 5 years.

80. *(d) Trade and Manufacture:*—The Moomans of Kanodar whose hereditary profession is that of weaving, manufacture cloth by means of handlooms. The cloth so manufactured is consumed in the State and is exported to other stations also. Grain and oil-seeds are largely exported from the State.

81. *(e) Public Works:*— The nature of the works falling under the head and the cost incurred on several works are shown in Appendix XIX.

82. *(f) Post Office & Telegraphs:*— There is one combined Post & Telegraph Office in the town of Palanpur. Besides this there are some Branch Post offices at the undermentioned places in the State.

Chhappi. Roho. Kanoder. Meyta.	All these Branch Post Offices are under the Sidhpur Sub Post Office. The work of the first two is performed by the Station Masters at those places and the work of the other two by the School Masters there.
Chandisar. & Gadh.	These two Branch Post Offices are placed under the Palanpur Sub Post Office and their work is performed by the School Masters there.
Deesa town. & Dhanera.	These two Branch Post Offices are placed under the Deesa Cantonment Sub Post Office and their work is performed by the School Masters there.

83. *(g) Mint:*- The State owns no Mint of its own. The current coin of the State is the British Coinage both Silver and Copper.

84. *(h) General Condition of State and people:*- The outturn of the Kharif and Rabi crops being satisfactory the condition of the people may be said to be good. During the months of August and September there was an outbreak of cholera in the town of Palanpur with 55 cases and 29 deaths, the other epidemic diseases that prevailed during the year were smallpox, chickenpox, measles and whooping cough. In other respects the

general health of the people was good.

85. The day-labourers command good market for their labour. There has been a steady downfall in the prices of the articles of food for some time past.

86. The total number of births and deaths during the year under report has respectively been 3067 & 3451 as against 3324 & 2485 in the preceding year.

87. The birth and death rates per thousand of population are as follows:-

	1911–12.	1912–13.
Births.	13-8.	13-6
Deaths.	11-04.	15 3

88. Appendix XX. shows the number of agricultural cattle and other live-stock existing in the State in the year under report as well as in the last year. The Appendix will further show that there has been an increase in the number of bullocks in this year over that of the last year, which is due to the deficiency in the number of these cattle brought about by scarcity of fodder in the last famine having been made good by purchases of bullocks brought from other places. Again there has been a decrease in the number of other cattle which is due to the prevalence of cattle diseases, in some of the Mahals under the State.

89. In Appendix XXI is shown the number of excise shops existing in the State as well as the amount of revenue realised therefrom. The country liquor is consumed by the lower class of people.

90. Steps are being taken to reorganise the Customs Department and to introduce the necessary reforms therein. With that object in view the State has requested J. R. Cox, Esquire C. I. E. I. C. S. Excise Commissioner for Central India, through the Political Agent to make necessary suggestions for putting the Deparment on an efficient footing At present he has asked for information and particulars regarding the Department, which have been furnished to him.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

91. The Account Department of the State has entered a new phase during the year under report. Upto the last year the Department was mana-

ged and controlled by an Officer called Account Officer. The accounts were kept in accordance with the indigenous system.

92. Under the new system of management by the aid of Secretaries, it was arranged to put the Finance, Acccount and Treasury Departments under the sole control and management of an Officer, designated as Financial Secretary to work under the direct orders of Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammed Khanji Sahib.

93. On the death of the late Account Officer the appointment of a Financial Secretary was made and he was put in charge of all the three Departments mentioned above. He took over charge of the departments on 22nd of August 1912.

94. The sphere of duties of the Financial Secretary is wider than that of the late Account Officer and it carries greater responsibilities with it He has to devise means for improving the resources of the State, to regulate and watch the collection and payment of State dues; in short to regulate, supervise, and control the finances and expenditure of the State with due regard to economy and efficiency and also to see that the financial and departmental accounts are properly kept and dues properly brought to book and collected.

95 There was no budget system and hence no fixed detailed heads of revenue and expenditure. Accounts were kept according to offices and departments in the form of Betha *Khatas*. There was no regular Jama Bandi settling the State demands and dues for the year. In Dhandar villages and in some other parts where no Vighoti Karkuns exist, collections are undertaken by Patels and Talaties who are supplied with a list of the State dues to be paid by each village. Any amount collected by them is credited in the individual Khata or in the Talaties' account books.

96. Subsidiary Registers are introduced in place of Betha Knata Vahi from which the totals are carried in the General Day Book. District Officers are required to send their daily sheets of each day's transactions to the Hazur Account Office every day. Separate books are kept for each Sub-treasury in which these daily sheets are entered and the totals there-of are carried in the General Book. A separate Balance Book is opened in which the details of total debits and credits with the opening balance are noted. Ledgers of receipts and expenditure according to budget heads are now opened in the form of Tapsils. From the Tapsils monthly cash account is prepared.

97. Statements regarding State dues and revenue demands for the year are called for from various offices When they are received steps will be taken to find out the total outstanding revenue and debts in favour of and against

the State. This will enable us to know the result of the year as regards receipts and expenditure as well as debts and liabilities.

98. An outline of the required changes and necessary reforms has been sketched out and tentative rules in the form of a circular have been framed;

(1) For the collection and payment of State dues in the Treasury.

(2) For the regulation of expenditure.

(3) For the payment of bills from the Treasury.

(4) For the preparation and submission of estimates and bills for sanction.

(5) For the accounting of the articles of dead-stock and store and stock purchased, and

(6) For keeping departmental accounts of receipts and expenditure by officers pertaining to their own offices.

99. These rules with the necessary forms relating to them are published and circulated among officers for their guidance and are put into force from the 1st December 1912. These had the desired effects which can be summarised as under:—

(1) Money which hitherto remained in the hands of Talaties and other officers began to pour in into the Treasury, for under the new rules no one is allowed to keep State money in his possession beyond the fixed time limit.

(2) The prohibition of incurring expenditure and of drawing money from State funds in their possession without previous sanction proved an effective check over expenditure.

100. The State budget has been prepared and though not regularly published and communicated to officers concerned has been put into effect, information as to the grants having been supplied informally, the accounts are kept in accordance with the budget heads.

101. The Account Office Staff, though it was accustomed to the old course of things and though averse to these changes in the beginning, deserves credit for the promptitude and zeal exhibited by them to accommodate themselves to the new order of things.

102. Now as regards the general result of the year in point of its revenue and expenditure.

103. The failure of the monsoon blighted all the prospects of the year under review and seriously affected the revenues of the State in all its departments.

104 Appendix XXII B deals with the revenues and expenditure of the State under the various heads during the Maru year under report. It should be explained that the figures therein entered do not represent the actual receipts and expenditure for the year, but that they show the total demands of revenue brought to book and the total expenditure sanctioned. The total revenue derived by the State from all the heads (except Tagavi advances and Government loan debt) amounted to Rs. 3,81,870-11-7 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,60,611-0-1 as against Rs. 6,10,595-1-5 and 6,09,725-7-10 respectively in the preceding year. This shows that the revenue went down by Rs. 2,28,724-5-10 during the year under reference. The actual receipts fell far short of expectations and was hardly sufficient for meeting even the current expenditure and a loan of Rupees 1,00,000 had to be obtained from Government for providing reliefs to cultivators and other subjects of the State and for the protection of their cattle. Rs 79,200 were advanced as Tagavi to cultivators and Rs. 31,064 were spent on famine relief works etc. The total expenditure (advance and Tagavi included) amounted to Rs. 5,74,811-7-4 as against Rs 6,09,955-7-10 spent in the preceding year.

105 Measures are taken in hands to improve the financial resources of the State and there is good hope for success

CHAPTER VI.

106. Vital Statistics etc:— There is a State Hospital in the town of Palanpur called the Goo.fellow Hospital. Sanitation is properly maintained in the town of Palanpur as well as in the villages. There is a dispensary at the Deesa town also.

707 The State maintains a Vaccination establishment also. The work turned out by the vaccinators is shown in the subjoined tabular statement.

Year.	Primary vaccination.				Revaccination.				Remarks.
	Male	Female	Total.	Successful.	Male	Female	Total.	Successful.	
1911–1912	4549	4306	8855	8623	4	0	4	3	
1912–1913	3833	3838	7671	7620	11	1	12	8	

108 The Vaccination Department is placed under the control and supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. The total expenditure incurred under this head in the year under report amounts to Rs. 1490-13-0 as against Rs. 1682-15-2 spent in the preceding year.

109. The particulars regarding the indoor and outdoor patients treated

in the Goodfellow Hospital at Palanpur and in the dispensary at Deesa are given in the subjoined table as well as in Appendix XXIII.

Patients.	Good-fellow Hospital Palanpur.		Dispensary at Deesa town-		Remarks
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	
Outdoor	14244	14360	3843	4053	
Indoor	263	260	0	0	

110. The daily average number of indoor patients was 16 while that of outdoor patients 180.

111. The number of major and minor surgical operations performed at the Goodfellow Hospital during the year under report was 100 & 704 respectively as against 64 & 814 in the preceding year.

112. The total number of post mortem examinations performed in the year under report in the Goodfellow Hospital was 13 as against 26 in the previous year.

113. The temperature in the year under report stood as follows.

Maximum... ... ... 115 °F

Minimum... ... ... 46 °F

114. The total number of deaths during the year in the town of Palanpur was 820 as compared with 625 in the last year and the general death rate per thousand of population was 47.9 as against 36.22 in the preceding year. The increase in deaths was due to increase in infant mortality caused by severe epidemics of measles and whooping-cough. The vital statistics of the Palanpur State are shown in Appendix XXIV. The total numbers of births and deaths during the year under report have respectively been 3067 & 3451 as compared with 3324 & 2485 in the preceding year. The ratio of birth and death per thousand of population in the year under report as well as in the preceding year is as given below:-

	1911-1912	1912-1913.
Birth...	... 13.8	13.6
Death...	... 11.04	15.3

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

115. The number of Schools maintained by the State is as given below:-

High School at Palanpur	One.
Taluka School at Palanpur	One.
Urdu School at Palanpur	One.
Girls Schools at Palanpur and Deesa	Two.
Grant-in-aid School at Palanpur	One.
Taluka School at Deesa.	One.
Village Schools	Twenty three.
Grant-in-aid Schools in other different villages	Six.

116. The High School began its work as early as 1840. After passing through various stages as an Anglo-Vernacular School it attained to its present position in 1893. It has been the Highest Educational Institution in the Palanpur Agency. It is maintained at the annual cost of Rs. 7500.

117. A comparative statement of the number of boys, attendance, fees etc, as given in the Annual Report of the High School for 1912-1913 is reproduced here.

Particulars.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	Remarks.
Number of boys on roll on 31st March.	194	199	Increase of 5
Average of monthly number	162	191	
Average daily attendance	151	168	
Percentage of daily attendance	85	88	
Boys studying Classical Language.	84	86	
Boys studying Gujarati	121	199	It has been this year introduced in all standards.
Receipt of fees	Rs. A. P. 1372-1-6	Rs. A P 1513-8-0	
Rate of fees.	Continue	The same	Standards VII & VI 1-8-0 V & IV 1-0-0 III 0-12-0 I & II 0-8-0
Free studentship	Continue	The same	20 p. c. for Hindoos 33 p. c. for Muhammedans Agricultural classes free

118. Of the boys on the roll there are 15 Brahmins, 115 Jains, 18

other Hindoos, 45 Muhammadans, 5 Parsis and 1 Jew.

119. The School has two important feeders i e. the local Taluka and Urdu Schools. The number of new admissions from the Taluka and Urdu Schools was 42.

120 The School sent up 9 candidates to the last Matriculation examination of whom one passed.

121. As to the Drawing Class in the High School, four students appeared for the First Grade Examination out of whom three passed.

122 The number of the boys and girls reading in the Taluka and Urdu Schools, the Village Schools and Girl Schools is given in Appendix XXV.

123. Physical education is not neglected in the Schools.

124 The Primary education has been made free in the State Schools as announced by Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khanji Sahib on the occasion of the Darbar held in the Agency for the purpose of presenting to him the Commission (Vide para II). This concession will go far towards stimulating the cause of Primary education and will afford great educational facilities to the children of the poorer classes in prosecuting their studies.

125. The total cost under the head of the Educational Department amounted to Rs 21363-9-0 in the year under report as against Rs 19033-10-0 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

126. *At Palanpur*:—there is also a Work-shop of Messrs R. C. Mehta & Co. who are manufacturing specialists,—Locks, Safes, Strong Rooms, Wall Doors, Banker's Treasuries and any class of Security Works. They are Licensed Contractors and Warranted Monopolists and are makers to the State and Agency Treasuries.

127. The State has one printing press called "Palanpur Rajyabhagta Printing Press." There is a library at Palanpur called the "Palanpur Native General Library." There are three other private libraries one of which is called "Bohra Madrasa Library" the other two libraries belong to the Jain community.

PALANPUR.
Dated 29 September 1913.

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,
Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,
PALANPUR STATE.

PRINTED AT THE "PALANPUR RAJYABHAKTA PRINTING PRESS."

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks
Ranchodlal Vandrawandas Patwari B. A. L. L. B	Chief Minister	1-4-12	22-6-12	Resigned
Odhavji Ghellabhai	Acting Chief Minister.	23-6-12	31-7-12	Did with his duties as Appellate Judge
Parshuram Balwantrao Junarker B. A. L. L. B.	Political & Judicial Secretary	1-8-12	28-2-13	Resigned.
Chunilal Jethabhai Patel B. A	Revenue Secretary.	1-9-12	28-2-13	
Do Do	Acting Political & Judicial Secretary.	1-3-13	31-3-13	
Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhat.	Financial Secretary.	15-8-12	31-3-13	
Kashinath Dhondupanth Patwardhan L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-4-12	31-3-13	
Odhavji Ghellabhai	Judge of the Appellate Court.	1-4-12	31-3-13	
Parmanandas Ranchhodlal Patwari.	Huzur Assistant.	1-4-12	10-9-12	
Do. Do.	Settlement Officer.	11-9-12	31-3-13	
Govindji Amarshi B. A	Sir Nyayadhish & Sarbadi Kamdar.	1-4-12	13-11-12	Resigned.
Chunilal Jadavji.	Acting Revenue Secratary.	5-3-13	31-3-13	
Dungarshi Futtehchand.	Diwani Nyayadhish.	1-4-12	31-2-13	
Chandulal Sobhagchand.	Customs Officer.	1-4-12	31-3-13	
Maganbhai Oojambhai.	First Class Magistrate & Palanpur Tehsildar	1-4-12	31-3-13	
Nathumiyan Motamiyan.	Acting Forest Officer.	1-4-12	31-3-13	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel.

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
Civil Procedure Code.	yes	Nil	
Limitation Act	yes	,,	
Registration Act	yes	,,	
Stamp Act	yes	,,	
Criminal procedure Code	yes	,,	
Penal Code	yes	,,	
Police Act	yes	,,	
Act to prevent cruelty to animals	yes	,,	
Customs Act	No	,,	
Municipal Act	No	,,	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery								NIL						
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops														
Total...														

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, in Palanpur State for the year 1912-1913.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mounted Police.		Rs.	Rs.								
Police Kamdar	1	100	1200						1		
Opium Inspector	1	80	960						1		
Fauzdars	11	20 to 80	4332						11		
Jamadars...	18	15 to 100	8169		1				14		
Dafedars...	3	22 to 25	816				1		2		
Nisandar...	1	23	276						1		
Drill Master...	1	40	480						1		
Bugler...	1	22	264								
Silledars...	116	20 to 22	29544		14		2		45		
Camel Sowars	12	16 to 22	2376		1				2		
	165										

Foot Police. ...											
Jamadars... ...	2	9 to 20	348	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Havaldars... ...	12	7 to 11	1356	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Drill Master... ...	2	8 to 10	216	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Karkoons... ...	16	8 to 9	1632	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	
Naiks... ...	18	5½ to 9	1686	...	4	1	...	...	12	...	
Constables... ...	375	5 to 9	28286	11	107	...	10	...	42	...	
Pagis... ...	12	5½ to 9	906	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	
Mochi (Shoe maker)	1	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhisti (Water-bearer) ...	1	2-8-0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Crier (tom-tom beater) ...	1	2-8-0	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Farrier. ...	1	6-0-0	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 1-1-13.
	441										
Total...	606	,,	83058	13	129	1	14	0	159	...	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Palanpur State during the year 1912–1913.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Palanpur.	494	461	441	438	372	478	237	256	122	153	36-3	58-4	63-8	61-2	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palanpur.	29434-15-6	24905-6-5	10660-0-0	10923-5-5	37.2	44.2	

Chunilal Jetabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.								Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants	...	3	3	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offeces relating to coins and Government Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting public health, &c	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder.	...	3	3	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder ...	...	3	3	2	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing miscarriage ...	...	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grievous hurt ...	...	20	20	9	20	34	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt and extortion. ...	...	68	68	55	63	148	28	...	...	...	4	24	...	28	112	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913

Name of court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1912-1913.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court... ...	11	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	14	9	0	6	3	0	0	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court... ...	56	67	10	41	63	12	0	0	149	126	78	0	27	0	3	8	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate Court	240	362	3	172	95	531	4	0	569	805	193	355	252	0	0	5	
Deesa Do. ...	78	132	4	82	45	104	2	0	132	237	168	3	63	0	1	2	
Dhanera Do ...	34	38	4	44	26	6	0	0	65	80	27	20	33	0	0	0	
Panthawada Second Class Do ...	21	16	0	16	2	9	0	0	41	27	11	1	15	0	0	0	
Gadh Do. Do ...	39	45	0	31	6	35	0	0	83	72	39	0	33	0	0	0	
Meta Do. Do ...	40	86	0	17	11	161	0	0	114	178	118	35	25	0	0	0	
Chitroda Do Do ...	9	16	2	6	2	16	0	0	12	26	4	7	11	0	0	4	
Bapla Do. Do ...	5	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	8	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	
Total...	533	772	23	418	241	878	6	0	1187	1566	641	427	475	0	4	19	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		persons	Cases	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	persons	Cases	
Huzur Court ...	7	0	0	3	3	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Appellate Court...	13	0	0	23	10	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	20	0	0	26	13	1	1	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work— Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	No of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	No of Suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000.	No of suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000	No of suits above Rs 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									y. m. d.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	66	76	27	15	93	91	17	40	76	51	11848- 4-3	0	13	2	3	3	1	6	0	3	18	16	3	46477-- 0-6	2-10-11	
Small Causes Court.	82	166	243	188	325	354	159	126	166	228	5170- 4-9	0	188	0	188	0	0	0	0	3	78	31	14	3556- 6-6	0- 9-27	
Divani Court.	695	674	393	476	1088	1150	414	528	674	622	74951-15-0	6	453	17	215	214	24	0	0	103	69	29	327	89255- 4-6	1- 7- 7	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	121	111	137	499	258	610	147	419	111	200	26048- 2-7	0	496	3	428	65	3	0	0	34	0	65	311	22337-13-2	0- 4-17	
Dhanera Tehsildar's Court.	36	49	37	179	73	228	24	196	49	32	10696--14-6	0	177	2	147	30	0	0	0	6	182	2	6	11548- 4-6	0- 6-21	
Panthawada Do.	9	6	13	80	22	86	16	75	6	11	3677-12-0	0	80	0	73	7	0	0	0	4	8	15	48	2965-12-8	0- 2- 1	
Gadh Thandar's Court.	26	8	38	88	64	96	56	90	8	6	1802-15-0	0	88	0	88	0	0	0	0	19	11	5	55	1997- 6-6	0- 2-15	
Meyta Do.	80	88	85	66	165	154	77	114	88	40	1782- 6-6	0	66	0	66	0	0	0	0	67	0	9	38	2544-14-6	1- 4- 0	
Chitroda Do.	48	52	51	77	99	129	47	73	52	56	1706-12-0	0	77	0	77	0	0	0	0	22	0	14	37	1519-12-0	0- 5- 0	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court.	3	1	17	30	20	31	19	29	1	2	495-15-9	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	21	514-15-9	0- 2- 1	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	0	2	12	2	12	2	12	0	0	454-10-3	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	454-10-3	0- 0- 4	
Total.	1166	1231	1043	1710	2209	2941	978	1693	1231	1248	138626-0-7	6	1680	24	1327	319	28	6	0	261	386	186	860	183172-4-10	0- 9- 4	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work— Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of Opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Balance of applications pending disposal at the close of 1911-1912			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sir Nyayadhis Court ...	1896	1399	101602- 5- 7	308	579	44213- 6-11½	2204	1978	145815-12- 6½	805	261	255 6-11- 7	1399	1717	20239- 0-11½	129	400	1788	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	565	514	19062- 2- 9	34	601	20046- 9-0	599	1115	39108-11- 9	85	286	7768- 0-10	514	829	31340-10-11	422	38	369	
Dhanera Do ...	270	286	12481- 3- 0	19	191	7116- 5-9	289	477	19597- 8- 9	3	227	9327- 9- 0	286	250	10269-15- 9	83	22	145	
Panthawada Do ...	14	14	979-13- 7	1	6	195- 6-0	15	20	1175- 3- 7	1	6	0- 0- 0	14	20	1 75- 3- 7	6	0	14	
Gadh Thandar's Court...	92	64	1073- 1-11	2	1	31-11-6	94	65	1104-13- 5	30	3	72- 4- 6	64	62	1032- 8-11	0	0	62	
Meta Do ...	143	148	2916- 6-10	5	0	0- 0-0	148	148	2916- 6-10	0	148	2916- 6-10	148	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Chitroda Do ...	100	93	1585-13- 6	43	37	322- 1-3	143	130	1907-14- 9	50	0	0- 0- 0	93	130	1907-14- 9	33	4	93	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court	2	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0-0	2	0	0- 0- 0	2	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court...	0	0	0- 0- 0	2	7	197- 6-0	2	7	197- 6- 0	2	7	197- 6- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Total...	3082	2518	139700-15- 2	414	1422	72122-14-5½	3496	3440	211823-15-7½	978	932	45858- 6- 9	2518	3008	165965- 6-10½	673	464	1871	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in civil suits for the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during 1912-1913		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Huzur Court ...	0	3	11	19	11	22	8	13	3	9	1467-14-0	362-11-0	5	2	2	0	0	6	0	2	1	3	0-6-17	0-6-29
Appellate Court...	1	8	32	22	33	30	25	28	8	2	3832-8-9	5641- 0-8	13	12	3	6	3	4	0	1	6	5	0-6-17	0-4-29
Total...	1	11	43	41	44	52	33	41	11	11	5300-6-9	6006-11-8	18	14	5	6	3	10	0	3	7	8	0-6-17	0-5-29

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Station.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail & prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
Palanpur Central Jail.	1	93	451	517	544	84	100	109	4401-12-11	4 Days	2 deaths.

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Palanpur State, during the year 1912-1913.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry had been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Palanpur Sub-Registrar Court	184	205	71	92	103	99	1	2	0	0	7	12	184	204	77840-7-0	114986- 0-6	1	0	1	2	
Deesa „ „	44	23	20	11	14	9	0	0	0	0	10	3	44	23	12583-8-0	6059- 7-0	0	0	0	0	
Dhanera „ „	17	11	10	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	11	5192-4-0	4110-12-0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	245	239	101	111	125	111	1	2	0	0	18	15	245	238	95616-3-0	125156- 3-6	1	0	1	2	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Palanpur State for the year 1912–1913.

Descriptions.	Past year.						Present year.						Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.		Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.		
Palanpur Sub-Registrar's Court.	184	77840	7	0	224	5 0	204	114986	0	6	254	14 0	
Deesa——————Do———————	44	12583	8	0	40	4 0	23	6059	7	0	18	8 0	
Dhanera——————Do———————	17	5192	4	0	15	8 0	11	4110	12	0	10	14 0	
Total...	245	95616	3	0	280	1 0	238	125156	3	6	284	4 0	
Deduct Expenditure.	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	
Net profit.	0	0	0	0	280	1 0	0	0	0	0	284	4 0	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year,	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.		
Palanpur Municipality.		295-5-9	352-14-4		4409-13-10	5136-9-9		The receipts of the Octroi duty are entered as the customs receipts in the State books and the Municipal expenses are debited to the Municipality. The receipts entered in this Patrak are miscellaneous receipts

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

State.	April 1912.	May 1912.	June 1912.	July 1912.	August 1912.	September 1912.	October 1912.	November 1912.	December 1912.	January 1913.	February 1913.	March 1913.	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Palanpur	0	0	1-61	13-81	5-1	1-48	0-33	0-27	0	0	0	0	22-51	6-26	36-75	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Articles.	Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Past year.)			Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Present year,)			Remarks.
Wheat. ...	2	2	0	2	4	6	
Bajri. ...	1	15	0	1	7	9	
Joowar. ...	1	12	6	1	6	0	
Moong. ...	2	8	0	2	2	0	
Muth. ...	1	12	0	1	8	0	
Udad. ..	2	3	6	2	2	0	
Gram. ...	1	8	0	1	12	3	
Wansi Rice. ...	3	14	0	3	15	0	
Country old Rice ...	Not procurable.			Not procurable.			
Wahri Rice. ...	Not procurable.			2	11	0	
Chino. ...	1	12	0	1	9	9	
Krang. ...	1	9	0	1	8	0	
Banti. ...	Not procurable.			Not procurable.			
Ghee. ...	21	6	0	21	13	0	
Sweet Oil. ...	10	8	0	9	2	0	
Rapeseed Oil. ...	8	6	0	8	2	6	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public works in the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Buildings.	1107–15–0	10843– 9–8	11951– 8–8	0	0	0	11951– 8–8	
Roads.	0	624–15–9	624–15–9	0	0	0	624–15–9	
Gardens and wells.	16– 6–0	10386– 8–3	10402–14–3	0	0	0	10402–14–3	
Miscellaneous.	4177– 6–6	0	4177– 6–6	0	0	0	4177– 6–6	
Total.	5301–11–6	21855– 1–8	27156–13–2	0	0	0	27156–13–2	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Palanpur State during the year 1912–1913.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.											Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Calf and Heifer.	Buffaloes.			Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying.	
					Male.	Female.	Calf.										
Palanpur State.	1911–12	47287	35448	48683	3434	35222	26842	472	1278	358	6087	143050	21746	0	309	5657	
Do.	1912–13	49498	36889	46444	3484	30115	21072	566	1357	258	5654	150364	22913	0	430	5955	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise Shops and excise Revenue of the Palanpur State during the year 1912-1913.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja, Bhang and Charas.		Tadi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	
Palanpur.	61	13444-0-0	38	48327-3-8	1	659-4-0	0	0	100	62430-7-8	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXII B.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State for the Maru

No.	Receipts.	Amount for Samvat 1967			Amount for Samvat 1968			Remarks.
	To Balance of last year ...							
1	Land Revenue ...	311012	8	4	188893	1	5	
2	Local Cess ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Sale proceeds of land ...	2696	1	2	1693	12	2	
4	Opium Revenue ...	53335	0	0	48327	3	8	
5	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang. Ganja &c,)	14867	6	6	14103	4	0	
6	Jama &c, on villages of the other States	1422	4	6	226	5	9	
7	Customs Receipts	106165	4	9	67427	15	9	
8	Forests.	14340	13	9	9106	4	11	
9	Judicial (including stamps)	17389	12	3	11434	10	8	
10	Education (Fees &c.)	1826	14	6	1529	0	0	
11	Guaranteed Rights	1515	10	0	1456	8	11	
12	Extraordinary receipts	16724	12	10	12316	11	5	
13	Other receipts	32862	0	10	25355	12	11	
14	Tagavi	1194	4	10	14372	8	6	
15	Tribute.	36436	8	0	0	0	0	
16	Loan obtained from the British Government for Tagavi.				100000	0	0	
	Total.	611789	6	3	496243	4	1	
	Balance due	51539	7	10	130107	11	1	
	Amount due by the cultivators &c.	188173	0	8	303426	3	11	
	Grand Total	8,51,441	14	4	9,29,777	3	1	

year Samvat 1968 (Corresponding to 29th June 1911 to 16th June 1912)

No.	Disbursements.	Amount for Samvat 1967			Amount for Samvat 19 8			Remarks.
	Balance due	53393	6	3	51539	7	10	
1	Darbar expenses	92168	9	9	92168	9	9	
2	Tribute	38461	8	8	0	0	0	
3	Extraordinary charges.	71859	1	8	13668	14	11	
4	Administrative (Establishment)	63902	14	0	63992	10	10	
5	Revenue Department	12510	13	11	13120	5	5	
6	Judicial Department	9006	10	8	7251	0	0	
7	Educational Department	19033	10	0	21363	9	0	
8	Military (Sirbandi)	37875	1	9	37960	5	3	
9	Police.	84589	6	3	85689	4	9	
10	Jail	3501	4	4	3690	8	9	
11	Dispensary (including Vaccination)	13452	13	9	13700	14	1	
12	Forest Department	6978	13	3	3508	1	6	
13	Public Works (including repairs)	45057	4	1	27156	13	2	
14	Minor Establishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Dharmada (Devsthan)	3308	8	6	4170	8	9	
16	Guaranteed rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Paid in liquidation of Government debts	59767	7	8	0	0	0	
18	Miscellaneous	39251	7	7	29805	2	3	
19	Nazarana	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Purchase of land	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Remission	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Relief Works	0	0	0	34064	4	0	
23	Tagavi	210	0	0	79200	7	3	
24	Contribution to the Palanpur Agency.	9000	0	0	9000	0	0	
25	Part of Travelling Expenses of H. H. theNawab Sahib on going to Delhi in-connection with Coronation of H. I. M the King Emperor of India.	0	0	0	35000	0	0	
	Total	609935	7	10	626350	15	2	
	Outstanding due by the cultivators &c	188113	0	3	303426	3	11	
	Grand Total	8,51,441	14	4	9,29,777	3	1	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Palanpur State, during the year 1912-1913

Dispensary.	No of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
							Rs. A. P.		
Goodfellow Hospital Palanpur.	14360	260	196	43	8	13	9600-6-1	196	
Deesa Dispensary.	4058	0	0	0	0	0	762-0-0	35-24	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Palanpur State, for the year 1912-1913.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Palanpur.	224996	3324	3067	0	257	2483	3451	966	0	13-8	13-6	11-04	15-3	

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Palanpur State, during the year 1912–13.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School...	194	199	151	168	6785-6-4	„		
2	2	Taluka Schools	398	404	285	299	„	„		
2	2	Girls' Schools...	161	139	103	101	„	„	11302-4-7	
1	1	Urdu School...	148	139	102	96	„	„		
23	23	Village Schools	1220	1329	917	971	„	„		
9	8	Grant-in aid Schools	255	231	210	199	„	„		
		Total...	2376	2441	1768	1834	6785-5-4	„	11302-4-7	
38	37									

Chunilal Jethabhai Patel,

Acting Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TO,

His Highness Shri Diwan Mahakhan
Sir Sher Muhamad Khanji Saheb
Bahadur, G. C. I. E.

Nawab Of Palanpur.

May It Please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit to your Highness the Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year ending 31st March 1914.

Huzur Office.
PALANPUR.
Dated 20th June 1914.

I have the honur to be,
YOUR HIGHNESS' MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,
A. M. K. DEHLAVI.
Political and Judicial Secretary.
PALANPUR STATE.

Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1913-1914.

LIBRARY OF THE GOVERNMENT BOMBAY

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State of Palanpur is bounded on the north by Marwar and Sirohi; on the east by Sirohi, Danta and Mahikantha; on the south by Gaekwar Districts of Pattan and Kheralu, and on the west by Deodar, Tharad and Kankrej.

2. The State covers an area of 1750 square miles with a population of 2,24,996 according to the last census, showing an increase of 2021 souls over the census of 1911. 511 villages including 4 under the Mahikantha Agency, called the Gadhwada villages, comprise the State. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 38,460, British Currency, to the Baroda State. The Baroda State pays to this State a Jama of Rs. 266-10-6 in respect of some Baroda villages as this State pays Rs. 1602-9-3 in respect of some of its villages to the Baroda State.

3. The Capital town of Palanpur is a walled town of antiquity and has a population of 17,221, the Hindus predominate and the Muhammadans come second, in point of population in the town.

4. Palanpur has had a chequered history but during His Highness' time many a political problem has been solved with credit, loyally maintaining the political relations with the Paramount Power, which continue to be most friendly. Similarly friendly relations continue with the neighbouring States of Baroda, Jodhpur, Danta and the other neighbouring States.

5. Events on our borders adjoining the Sirohi State often cause us anxiety. There would be less crime on those borders, perhaps, if circumstances in that direction were different.

6. A word or two may appropriately and advisedly be added here regarding the Panchyat Court, which of course primarily aims at the best interests of all the States concerned, but it is a question now worthy of all consideration whether in its practical working it conduces to the good

relationship of the States that come under it.

THE CHIEF AND HIS FAMILY.

7. His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zoravar Khan G. C. I. E., Dewan of Palanpur, is the ruler of the State. His Highness is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin and is now 62 years of age. The old and family title of the Chiefs of this State is **Mahakhan.** His Highness has two sons. The heir-apparent Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan is 31 years old, and has proved himself to be an heir-apparent of exceptional administrative abilities and strength of character. The younger Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan is 27 years old and has shown himself worthy of the family he belongs to.

8. His Highness has honoured the Gadi now for nearly 37 years This long period has indeed not been a bed of roses and it is due entirely to the sagacity and careful statesmanship of His Highness that the State has passed safely through some very trying periods and steered clear of many a knotty problem, which not infrequently threatened to assume a serious magnitude, and, above all, has to-day reached a political status which stands in high esteem with the Paramount Power.

9. Political embroils always affect the internal status of the State. The series of events, which go to make up the history of Palanpur, and which had practically kept the best thoughts of Palanpur occupied for a considerable period, have indeed seriously affected and handicapped the internal administration of the State. Added to this, the unfortunate recurrences of famine, within the last twenty years, have not only told on the State treasury but have also affected the financial condition of the State for some years to come. No one has deplored this untoward circumstance more keenly than His Highness himself, whose many schemes of reforms and public utility could not therefore be taken in hand.

PRESENT FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

10. The Political storms having passed off, His Highness saw the right moment with his usual sagaciousness and proved himself to be a statesman of keen foresight, by calling upon his heir-apparent, Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan, whose promising characteristics and wonderful capabilities were already becoming increasingly evident to His Highness, to take charge of the administration of the State, under the guidance and strict supervision of His Highness himself, and see the practical side of that difficult and anxious task, the ruling of a State. It may be stated

here to the credit of the Nawabzada Saheb and the satisfaction of His Highness that the heir-apparent is discharging his onerous duties ably, and in a manner exemplary in Native States, under the affectionate guidance of his worthy father, His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

11. Although unfortunately His Highness' health at times greatly fails him, yet many a difficult question affecting the State would greatly suffer if it were not for the invaluable counsels which His Highness is ever ready to give.

12. The Nawabzada Saheb is assisted by three Secretaries, Political and Judicial, Revenue, and, Finance, in whose selection His Highness has exercised great care. The first of these Secretaries is regarded as senior, and in point of rank and dignity occupies the same position as did the Chief Minister before this change. With the exception of Revenue and Finance all the departments in the State are under the Political and Judicial Secretary. The affairs of the Municipality are entrusted to the careful control of the younger Nawabzada Yaver Husen Khan Saheb, and the Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan is the chief controlling authority in the State.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

13. The chief event of the year was the opening of the Emperor George V Club, of which the foundation stone was laid last year by Colonel H. D. Merewether, Political Agent, Palanpur. On 31st December His Excellency Lord Willingdon G. C. I. E. the Governor of Bombay, opened the Club and laid the foundation stone of the "Hardinge Guest House" amidst a gathering which was unique of its kind in the Palanpur State. The Club is now a standing monument in the State, in commemoration of the great visit of His Imperial Majesty to the last Imperial Darbar at Delhi; and the Guest House, now under construction, will ever stand in memory of the personal friendship of His Highness the Nawab Saheb and His Excellency the esteemed Viceroy of India. The speeches of the Nawabzada Saheb on behalf of His Highness on the two occasions and the replies of His Excellency the Governor are worthy of insertion here.

CLUB.

NAWABZADA SAHEB'S SPEECH.

"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen".

"I deem it a great honour to tender to Your Excellency on behalf "of myself and my State our heartfelt thanks for the trouble YourExcellency "has taken in coming here in person to perform the opening ceremony of

" The Emperor George V Club".

"2. I am particularly delighted and proud to see the club opened by "Your Excellency and my heart's cherished desire is thus going to be "fulfilled to-day."

"3. Your Excellency, this building will commemorate His Most "Gracious and Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's Royal visit to his loyal "Indian dominions in December 1911 to hold the great and magnificent "Imperial Darbar at Delhi. The Royal visit is an event unparallelled in the "annals of India, and distant generations will look upon it as a starting "point of a new epoch, knitting more closely the bonds of the Empire."

"4. The grand assembly was a unique spectacle of unprecedented "magnificence and oriental splendour, the like of which had never been "witnessed before in India, when the Emperor of such a vast Empire, "over which the sun never sets, came to India from beyond the seas to "hold such a great Darbar with the object of affording the loyal princes "and people of India an opportunity to pay their humble homage to their "Sovereign. The Imperial Darbar has furnished for ever overwhelming "proof of the devotion and loyalty of the princes and people of India and "the Royal visit will always be treasured by all Indian subjects as a match- "less event in the history of India."

"5. The thought that has inspired this memorial is rather the simple "desire to bear witness as much to the wonderfully magnetic influence, His "Majesty, our dearly beloved King-Emperor, wields over the hearts of all "the princes and subjects in his Indian Empire, as to the profound devotion "to his person and unflinching loyalty to his Throne."

"6. Such is our love and such is our reverence, which we feel for our "Most Gracious King-Emperor, and this love and this reverence will long "survive any memorial, be it of marble or bronze or silver, which can be "erected as a token of His Mejesty's great love and care for his Indian "princes and people."

"7. I could not however resist the temptation of doing something to "mark our sentiments of devotion, loyalty and love towards His Majesty's "person and Throne and the building that now stands ready and will be 'declared open in a few minutes by Your Excellency, is the outcome of a "desire first cherished by me in Delhi, and giving a concrete form to these "feelings towards our Sovereign which have characterised my House for "generations in the past. In fulfilment of this desire I hastened to lay the

"foundation stone of the club, associating it with the august name of His "Majesty the King-Emperor on the 23rd September 1912."

"8. We have taken care that the building should in every way be "one of purely oriental architecture and design. My desire from the begin- "ning was that the building should at the same time commemorate the great "name it bears, and it will be a source of satisfaction to know that my "efforts are attended with some success."

"9. I will not detain Your Excellency by dwelling upon the advantages "for which this club is intended. Sports, pastimes and recreation after a "strenuous day have a value much enhanced by social intercourse, which "this club, I hope, will afford. I have given this club a constitution and "my friend Colonel Merewether and myself are its patrons."

"10. The building comprises five spacious rooms and two of these "are 30 × 20, one is 28 × 16 and two 16 × 16. The first two rooms are set "apart as drawing and billiard rooms. There are, besides, manager's office, "dressing rooms etc. Provision for outdoor games has also been made."

"11. Before I conclude, I am echoing, I am sure, the sentiments of "all those present here, that the Emperor George V club may have a very "prosperous existence and the members of the club may enjoy all the "comforts and the sports provided therein and I sanguinely hope and trust "that the club will be an unqualified success."

"12. Your Excellency, I thank you most warmly once again for "the kindness with which you have taken such trouble in coming here to "open The Emperor George V Club."

"13. I now request Your Excellency will be pleased to perform the "opening ceremony of The Emperor George V Club and declare it open."

REPLY BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,"

"I am glad indeed to be here to-day to fulfil a promise made to your "Highness last April, when first we met after my arrival in Bombay, and to "open this club which you have built to commemorate an unique historical "event in the annals of India. I had not the good fortune to be present on "the occasion of that great Darbar, whose splendour you have so fittingly des- "cribed when all India came to do homage and show their loyalty to their "King-Emperor; but I have heard it from His Majesty's own lips how deeply "touched he was by the loyalty and devotion of all his people, and how sincerely

"he hoped to see that mutual sympathy and good understanding which his "visit produced increasing between both races in this country."

"Therefore I think you could hardly have selected a more suitable memo-"rial to perpetuate the memory of that great event. For this club has been built "for perposes of recreation and social intercourse between people of both races "which live in your state. Most heartily do I wish it all possible success "and trust that it may always be a common meeting ground on friendly "terms of Indian and Englishmen alike and thus carry out the wish of our "King who has always felt and will always feel the deepest sympathy and "affection for all his subjects in the Indian Empire."

GUEST HOUSE.

NAWABZADA SAHEB'S SPEECH.

"Your Excellency,"

"Knowing full well that your Excellency has already had immense "trouble consequent on a round of engagements and that your Excellency's "time has been fully occupied by a very busy programme, I will not trench "upon your Excellency's valuable time by making a long speech."

"It has been my long-cherished desire to have a befitting Guest "House in my capital. The building, of which your Excellency is now laying "the foundation stone with your auspicious hand, will, I trust, supply a "long-felt want, and provide comfort for my distinguished guests."

"It was indeed an act of great kindness on the part of His Excel-"lency, our beloved Viceroy, to have graciously consented to accede to my "request to allow his illustrious name to be associated with the Guest-House."

"Your Excellency, India and its princes are very proud to have, at "the helm of the Government of India, such a noble Viceroy as Lord Har-"dinge. His far-reaching genius, his experience of all shades of human "nature, his very high sense of duty, the great solicitude evinced for the wel-"fare of the princes and people of India, the policy of toleration and good-"will and his liberal views and far-sighted statesmanship have each contri-"buted to win for him universal regard and reverence."

"I must admit that with the limited resources of my state it is not "possible for me to erect a memorial worthy of the name and fame of His Ex-"cellency, but I may be permitted, to assure you that I yield to no rich or "powerful magnet of India, in my esteem for our eminent Viceroy, who is "a most valuable asset of the British Empire. May merciful Providence

"bless him with health and long life is my prayer."

"Allow me, please, to thank your Excellency warmly for so kindly "acceding to my request to lay the foundation stone of the Lord Hardinge "Guest-House. This ceremony will always be remembered by me with feel- "ings of gratitude and warm satisfaction and I trust that this Guest-House "will, in times to come, proclaim to my successors and my people that Lord "Hardinge was the truest friend of India and its princes."

"I now request your Excellency kindly to perform the ceremony of "laying the foundation stone of the Lord Hardinge Guest-House, and de- "clare that it is truly laid."

His Excellency's Reply.

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,"

"Nothing could, I assure you, give me greater pleasure than to perform "this important ceremony, the laying of this foundation stone of a building "which is to perpetuate the memory in your state of His Excellency the "Viceroy. It is, let me say, always unwise to criticise or to commend the "work being done by any public person, however exalted his position, when "his term of office is still unfinished, and particularly if he is a personal "friend. But I am certain that all will agree that Lord Hardinge has gained "the regard of the people of this country by his splendid courage and broad- "minded sympathy in all his dealings for the public weal, and it is well to "erect a permanent memorial to one who will, I believe, in the future be re- "membered as in all respects a great Viceroy. I wish all success to the "Hardinge Guest-House and hope that Your Highness may live to see it ex- "tending a hospitable shelter to many guests both European and Indian, and "may I hope that among those who may be previleged in the future to be "invited to it may be Lord and Lady willingdon."

14. Among the events of note may be mentioned the two visits of His Highness to Poona and Bombay on 21st of September 1913 and 18th March 1914 respectively. The former for the purpose of inviting His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to spend the Christmas holidays at Palanpur, and the latter to meet His Excellency the Viceroy during his last visit to Bombay, and to see Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, who sailed for England.

15. His Highness also visited Kathiawar in the month of September 1913, going to Rajkot to inquire after the health of his friend's son, the heir-

-apparent of the Thakore Saheb of Limdi. While there His Highness was very cordially invited by several Chiefs of Kathiawar to pay a visit to their States. His Highness, however, for want of time could only accept the invitations of Gondal and Thanadevli. His Highness recalls his visits to these two States with happy recollections and highly regards the stately manner in which the Thakore Sahib of Gondal and the Chief of Thanadevli received His Highness in their respective states. His Highness also attended the function held at Rajkot in honor of farewell to Major Wood.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

16. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, as has been stated above, paid a visit during the last Christmas to Palanpur with Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and His Excelleney's staff which included.

Mr. L. Robertson I. C. S. Mr. C. C. Watson C. I. E; I. C. S.
Major J. G. Greig. Captain K. O. Goldei A. D. C.
Captain G. E Vaughan A. D. C. Captain E. B. Egerton A. D. C.
Captain T. C. Lucas R. A. M. C. Captain V. A. Coaker.
Captain M A. Juckson. A. D. C. Lt. Egerton R. N; A. D. C.
and Lt. A. H. M. Wilson.

17. During his Excellency's visit the other distinguished guests were:
Lady Mabelle Egerton. Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Coghill. Miss Egerton.
Miss. Beanwent Nesbett. Miss. A. Stewart Menteth. Major N. S. Coghill.
Captain A. E. Lawrence. Mr. F. Stewart Menteth. and Mr. Matcalfe.

18. His Highness was greatly pleased with all the arrangements made for Their Excellency's Camp during their visit, and credit is due for the success of the visit to Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley-Muhamad-Khan, who was particularly desired by His Highness to spare no pains in making the occasion worthy of its name.

19. His Highness gave a state banquet in honor of the occasion and the speeches on behalf of His Highness and the British Government bear a significance which cannot be omitted in this report.

NAWABZADA SAHEB'S SPEECH.

"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen."

"It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure and delight that I rise "to offer Your Excellencies a most cordial and loyal welcome to my State. "I highly appreciate the honour Your Excellencies have done me by your "very kind acceptance of my invitation, to pay a visit to this corner of the

"presidency, at the sacrifice of Your Excellency's valuable time."

"Allow me to express a hope that Your Excellency's visit to Palan-"pur will promote and strengthen mutual friendship and increase the confi-"dence and cordiality that have always marked the relations between His "Majesty's representatives in this Presidency and my State."

"My State has enjoyed the privilege of visits from many of Your "Excellency's predecessors, but it must be mentioned that we have not had "the distinction of welcoming the consort of any of these distinguished "visitors. My gratification is therefore greatly enhanced by the presence "of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon amongst us. I offer Her Excellency "our warmest and heartiest greetings."

"Your Excellency, I had the pleasure of welcoming you at the Bandar, "when you set foot on the shores of India in April last. Immediately "afterwards I was particularly touched by Your Excellency's kindness "towards me and my sons, when we paid our first visit to Your "Excellency at Government House it was then that you were pleased "to promise a visit to my capital and I cannot describe how greatly "delighted I was, when I welcomed Your Excellencies at the station "yesterday and saw the fulfilment of my heart's desire."

" About four years ago, your Excellency's sympathetic and popular "predecessor Lord Sydenham paid us a visit and since that time down to "the termination of his Governorship, he was kind enough to evince a keen "interest in matters affecting the welfare of my State. Happily for us and "for the Presidency in general he is succeeded by a Governor, whose char-"ming personality and kindliness of disposition have already won him uni-"versal popularity and esteem within such a short space of time- May all "good luck attend Your Excellency during the tenure of your exalted office. "It is our whole-hearted prayer that the Almighty God may bless Your "Excellency with a long life, full of prosperity and usefulness, and that "Your Excellency's regime may result in peace, prosperity and advancement "to the Presidency entrusted to your care."

"Gentlemen, it is no small debt that the princes and people of "India owe to Providence for a wise dispensation that has placed India "under the ægis of the British Crown. His Majesty's Government is sup-"remely humane, just and liberal and the combination of these qualities, "makes for the permanence of this beneficent rule. I may be allowed at "this place to refer to the Proclamation of 1858, issued by Empress Vic-"toria, the good, of blessed memory, which guaranteed the continuation of

"Native States and preserved to them their rights, dignity and honour; "reaffirmed by His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII, the world's "peace maker, in his Royal Message at the Delhi Darbar of 1903 and confirmed once again by His Most Gracious Majesty Emperor George V in his "famous Declaration at the historic Darbar of 1911. These pledges and assurances coming from the ever-lustrous British Throne and the Statesman-"like enunciation of the British policy towards Native States by His Excel-"lency Lord Minto in his wellknown Udaipur speech and its close adherance by the present eminently beloved Viceroy Lord Hardinge, have considerably "dignified the position of Indian princes and fortified our esteem, regard "and love for the British Throne and our faith in British justice and mag-"nanimity."

"Gentlemen, it is not sufficient for the Native States merely to "exist; they must not only exist, but exist usefully and honourably There "are heavy obligations incurred and a conscientious discharge of these obli-"gations is a condition that every State aspiring to a higher level of useful "existence must fulfil. I have endeavoured to the extent of my poor ability "and the limited resources of my State, to perform my duty according to "my lights and to merit the trust and confidence reposed in me by Govern-"ment. I am one of those who believe that His Most Gracious Majesty's "Government is furnishing us from time to time, with golden opportunities "which it is in our power to profit by and it is our sacred duty to prove "ourselves worthy of the confidence of Government."

"With Your Excellency's permission, I would like to sketch briefly "the principal points in my administration. Since my accession to the Gadi, "the cause of my people has always been, as it will ever be, close to my "heart and I have tried to improve their lot in a variety of ways."

"Three thousand new wells have been sunk in the districts so that "my subjects may be saved partially from the dire effects of recurring "famines. Many new villages have been populated to bring waste areas "under cultivation. I have arranged to give free primary education to my "people. A fully equipped High School has been long in existence and is "managed by an efficient staff doing its best to make my rising subjects, "who are the hope of my State, worthy and loyal citizens. A hospital and "dispensaries have been established at convenient centres dispensing free "medical assistance and I have recently built a club for promoting social "amenities and healthy sporting instincts. Female education is not neglected "at all and an asylum is built and is doing very beneficent work by hou-

"sing and feeding the decrepit, the destitute and the helpless."

"Your Excellency, constant visitations of famine and pestilence, "during the past fifteen years, have affected most seriously the resources of "my State and have, in consequence, retarded considerably the progress of "my people."

"I cannot help referring at this stage to a significant feature of "my present administration which is carried on under my guidance by my "son and heir since a year and a half. He is assisted by three secretaries "in charge of departments independently of one another. I am glad to say "that the present administration is working very satisfactorily."

"It will not be considered out of place to make, in as few words "as possible, a passing reference to our house. Your Excellency, our family "has been ruling in this part of India since the close of the fourteenth century "and I have the fortune to be its 28th ruler. Malek Usmankhan, the 5th ruler "of our house, made a great name and was given the title of "Zabdat-ul-Mulk" "by Muhamad Begda, the Sultan of Gujarat and the title of "Dewan" was "conferred on Gaznikhan, the 12th ruler of my house, by the Great Emperor "Akbar in recognition of his conspicuous services on the frontier. Dewan "Gaznikhan had also the good fortune to act as Governor of Lahore at the "time. The history of my house and State was recently published in Urdu "by my Munshi Syed Gulabmian. My heir-apparent who has taken particular "interest in the writing of this history, has, after four years of constant work, "also written and published the first volume of this history in Gujarati. "This history records many of our traditions and noble events in its pages, "testifying to the unflinching devotion to the Paramount Power, which has "been a marked characteristic of my ancestors and is now a rich inheritance "to me and my successors. I hope and trust that the perusal of this history "will give rise to feelings of love and esteem for my house, in the minds of "my subjects and their loyalty to the State will develop into the best senti- "ments of unswerving and genuine devotion to our dearly beloved Sovereign "the King-Emperor."

"I now request Your Excellency to convey my humble message of "sincere allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor. Really I cannot "withstand the temptation of giving vent to my feelings of firm loyalty, "which as I said before, is a source of traditional pride to us, and my "sword, my State and all my humble resources are at the disposal of the "Throne, whenever and in whatever manner required."

"Before I conclude, I once more thank Your Excellencies for gra-

"cing my State with a visit at such an enjoyable time as Christmas week—
"Your Excellencies' first Christmas week in India. It would be a great plea-
"sure to me if I have been able to make Your Excellency's stay in Palan-
"pur to some extent comfortable. This kind visit will always remain green
"in my memory and I sincerely hope I may again have the honour and
"pleasure of welcoming Your Excellencies in our midst."

"I regard myself especially fortunate that I am given this opportu-
"nity of coupling with the toast of His Excellency, the name of the noble
"lady whose gracefulness and kindness of manner have won our esteem and
"admiration."

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to pledge a full toast to
"the very best health and happiness of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady
"Willingdon."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,"

"I need hardly say what a very great pleasure it is to me to find my-
"self as your guest at Palanpur, and fulfilling a promise made to you shortly
"after my arrival in this country, when I remember well you were the first
"of the Indian Princes to extend to my wife and myself the hand of friendship
"and hospitality. I am deeply grateful to you for your cordial welcome, so
"generously expressed in the charming speech to which we have just listened,
"and for your good wishes to me while I live amongst you. May I in per-
"ticular to-night thank you for your warm welcome to Lady Willingdon.
"I am very glad that you approve of what I find it an innovation, that of
"bringing the wife of Governor to your State, and I feel confident that her
"presence is a happy augury for the future, for she is as eager and anxious
"as I to bind firm these ties of friendship, of confidence and trust which
"should unite all those who are doing their utmost to work for the best
"interests of the people of this country."

"I have been much interested to hear to-night of the progress of your
"State which goes to confirm what I have always heard of your sincere and
"earnest efforts during long and honourable years of administration to improve
"the condition and ensure the welfare of your subjects. It must indeed be
"a matter of great satisfaction to you to feel that, in handing over the cares
"of your State to your son, you can do it with all confidence that he will
"carry on the good work which you have so well begun. The responsibilities
"of his position are great but I am confident that he will be equal to his

"task, but I can cordially assure him that the Government will firmly sup-
"port him in upholding the rights, dignity and honour of your State and
"are ready at any time, should he require it, to give him any assistance in
"their power towards any scheme which will further the improvement of the
"welfare and prosperity of your people. I can well understand the pride
"you must feel in the traditions through many generations of your race, tra-
"ditions which you share with many great families in this country which is
"so full of the records and moments of a magnificent past. You have
"carried on the traditions of your race through a long and distinguished career,
"the traditions of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the supreme and para-
"mount power. Let me express to you my warm thanks for those expre-
"ssions of loyalty which you have given me to-day to the throne and person
"of our King Emperor and of your recognition of the benefits this country
"is obtaining under the British rule. I am confident that in future years
"and in succeeding generations you and your family will always be proud to
"work side by side with us to secure peace, contentment and prosperity for
"this country, and good-will and friendship among all the races who are
"working together for its moral and material progress."

20. Colonel His Highness Sir Gangasing Bahadur, G. C. S. I.; G. C. I. E.; A. D. C.; L. L. D. Maharaja Saheb of Bikaneer, whose relations with this State, continue to be the warmest, paid a visit to Palanpur on 15-2-14.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL.

21. Amongst the important changes in the officers of the State was the appointment of Mr. Ali-Muhamad-Khan Dehlavi, Bar-at-Law, as the Political and Judicial Secretary. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. P. B. Junerkar B. A L. L. B. Mr. Dehlavi was formerly the chief Karbhari of Mangrole State in Kathiawar and later, a member of the Special Commission appointed to try the riot cases at Porbunder; and afterwards an Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court Bombay. Mr. Dehlavi was appointed on the 1st of February last by His Highness with the customary ceremonies in a Durbar usually held for the appointment of the Chief Minister.

22. Mr. Pitamberdas Lavji Thakar B. A. L. L. B. and an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay, was appointed as Sir Nyayadhish and Sessions Judge on 1st June 1913. By his appointment the old Appellate Court, which heretofore heard appeals from the decisions of the former Sir Nyayadhish Court, was disestablished and Mr. Thakar was invested with those appellate powers.

23. Mr. Parmanandas Patwari who was the Boundary Settlement Officer

was appointed the Customs Officer in place of Mr. Chandulal, transferred as Record Officer.

24 Mr. Muhammad Latif Khan, formerly the State Engineer at Junagadh, and Porbandar, was appointed as Water Works Engineer to carry out His Highness' scheme for the supply of water to the people of Palanpur. His Highness has contributed Rs. 100000/ towards the scheme and takes a keen interest in the project. The scheme being ready the public is looking forward to His Highness' laying the foundation of the work soon. Not only that but the prominent and wealthy citizens of Palanpur are also anxious to join this philanthropic work of His Highness by adding their contributions also if the State permits.

25. The services of Mr. Ishwarlal Jeychand Mehta of Educational Department of the Palanpur Agency were secured for a period of one year on 1st August 1913 and he was appointed as Personal Assistant to the Political and Judicial Secretary. Further details under this head are given in Appendix I.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

26. The land revenue administration is in charge of the Revenue Secretary, Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai Patel, a Mamlatdar of the British Revenue Service, whose services have been lent by Government to the State for nearly two years past. The 511 villages comprising the State are apportioned in four Mahals and six Sub-Tehsils, including the four villages of Gadhwada, which are isolated from the State and come under the Mahikantha Agency but form a Tehsil separate by itself. The Revenue Secretary has under him Tehsildars in charge of each of these Mahals, and although each Mahal has its office establishment, land revenue is collected and paid into the Mahal treasury, wherever one exists, or into the State treasury at Palanpur, by the village Bania called the Talati who is supported by the village community.

27. Land is held by Bhayats, Jagirdars and other Inami and Dharmada holders as alienees. It is held also by Pasaytas on service tenure and mostly by cultivators, as tenants-at-will. In this latter case great consideration is shown and a cultivator is not deprived of his holding if possible.

28. Land revenue is collected under four systems viz "Vighoti", "Kalta", "Hala" and "Bhagbatai", i. e. cash assessment, assessment by Dimbandhi, assessment by the number of ploughs, and assessment in kind respectively. Out of the 511 villages, 273 are Vighoti villages, 173 Kalta, 15 Hala and 50 Bhagbatai. The rate of assessment varies in the

case of Kanwetar land (irrigated) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per Bigha, while in the case of Zirayat land (dry crop land) from annas 2 to Rs. 2 per Bigha. The State aims at the gradual change of these systems of assessment into one of Vighoti only. These time-honored systems of assessment have their advantages during years yielding bumper crops, yet it cannot be doubted that the Kaltar, the Hafia and the Bhagbatai systems are open to innumerable objections and afford easy facilities of defrauding the State, the cultivators, or both, and besides materially affecting the land revenue, prevent in a sure and certain manner the high tone and efficiency of the whole revenue department.

29. Besides the land tax there are other few minor taxes called Veras, such as "Khandani Vera," "Poonchhi Vera," "Sedha Vera" "Kanya Chori" etc. But while changing the system of assessment into one of cash payment, these Veras are reconsidered and some are omitted, some reduced and most of them are merged into the cash assessment.

EXTENTION OF CULTIVATION.

30. The following table gives a clear view of the distribution of land in the State and suggests us to how much can yet be done towards the administration of land in the State.

31. A TABLE GIVING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN THE STATE.

Barkhali.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated.						
	Area in possession of Bhayats and Jagirdars.	Area in possession of other alienee.	Total.	Area in actual occupancy throughout the year. Irrigated.	Dry crop land.	Total.	Forest.	Bid.	Grazing land.	Available for cultivation.	Waste land.	Total.	Grand total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gunthas.	36	10	0	34	30	24	19	0	27	31	31	10	0
Acres.	265090	185530	450621	33641	333569	366231	98993	19882	87701	60456	35112	302147	11,20,000

32. The proportion of population in a village to the area under it shows

that some villages have suffered in land revenue for want of sufficient number of cultivators. Attempts, therefore, are being made to bring in more cultivators and populate the suffering villages as well as to bring under cultivation each year the land now lying fallow but is available for cultivation.

SURVEY OF LAND.

33. From the returns of this branch of the State department a fair amount of work is shown. More could have been done during the year, but for want of certain facilities and owing to other inexpedient circumstances the survey department could not be put to more work. In order, however, to increase the efficiency of the department, 11 new surveyors have been appointed during the year under report and the ensuing year promises to turn out sufficient work.

34. The survey department was opened in 1878 for the first time in the State, and since then 345 villages, out of 511 and the four Gadhwada villages, have been surveyed. Over 166 villages, the Forest, the Bids and other fallow lands are yet to be surveyed. It is, therefore, not only high time that the whole of the remaining survey be soon completed but the revision of most of the surveyed land should be taken in hand also.

35. About 25 cases of encroachments and 27 of boundary disputes are yet to be settled and have been taken in hand.

36. Practically the boundary marks of all villages and survey numbers throughout the State have to be readjusted and in most places newly put up.

37. A map of the town of Palanpur was prepared during the year.

REVISION SURVAY.

38. Out of the 345 surveyed villages the system of Vighoti assessment has been introduced in 273. Of the remaining, 7 villages were resurveyed during the year under report, the area being 24456 Bighas and 4 Vasas (Survey No. 1494). And Hissawari (i. e. cases of sub-divisions of survey Nos) of 31 villages was made, the survey numbers being 9740. Classification of land in 11 villages equal to 21860 Bighas (i e. 217 survey Nos) was also made.

39. It need hardly be said that the Revenue is perhaps the chief, if not the only, Department on which depends the stability and prosperity of a State. It therefore naturally receives the best attention. Our Revenue Department is beset with numerous time-honored systems and practices controlling the administration of land and its revenue. Although one cannot conscientiously

run down a system because of its antiquity, yet it may unhesitatingly be said that the whole of our Revenue Department and the various systems of working it need a complete overhauling. Until that is accomplished and the various escapes of land revenue are stopped, and until the usual methods conducive to the increase of land revenue, methods which have hitherto remained unemployed by the State, be adopted, it is futile and perhaps difficult to usefully criticize the Revenue Department and its working.

40. The land revenue collections for the Maru year Samvat 1969 corresponding to the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,44,370-8-7 as against Rs. 3,11,012-8-4 in the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 33,358-0-3.

41. The Revenue Secretary's is an important post now carrying a handsome salary, and ought, therefore, to attract an officer experienced in land revenue matters as the head of the department. Some of our Tehsildars under the Secretary are competent men. But the State has to do a great deal, even perhaps at the cost of larger expenditure on the department, to bring about an efficiency of the department against which little could be said.

42. All these questions small and great, viz. the question of the establishment of the Revenue Department, from the Secretary down to the primitive Talati; the necessity of revenue rules governing the department, and its various branches; the question of collection and realisation of land revenue; the agricultural development of the land; the rights and liabilities appertaining to a holding and no less the condition of the cultivators are all engaging the attention of the Nawabzada Saheb who takes great interest in revenue matters.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

43. Appendix II gives details of the laws in force in the State. Mostly the spirit of the British Laws is applied and followed. A number of local laws, however, are under consideration and will be put in force before long.

MILITARY FORCE.

44. The State maintains no Army nor any Military force but it must be stated here that there are a number of old and valuable State guns some of which are used on ceremonial or State occasions for which a

small party of gunners is maintained.

POLICE.

45. This force consists of two divisions, the mounted and the foot. The number of the mounted police during the year under report was 166 and that of the foot 450; thus the total number of the police comes to 616 as against 606 last year. The increase of ten men is due to the establishment of a State band which includes ten men who are counted in the police. Appendix IV gives full details of the force.

46. M. L. Carbine supplied by Government, and English guns, as also country matchlock guns are supplied to some men of the mounted police as arms.

47. 22 men of the mounted police commanded by a Native officer form the body guard of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

48. Appendices V, VI and VII give further details as to the cost, education and working of the department.

49. The total value of the property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 32,685-14-5 as against Rs. 24,905-6-5 last year and the total amount of recovery was Rs. 8,639-3-2 as against Rs. 10,923-5-5 last year, giving a percentage of 26-4 against 44-2.

50. Looking to the details given in the various Appendices the work of the police during the year under report cannot be said to be satisfactory. The force needs fresh vigour reorganisation. His Highness has already ordered the work to be taken in hand, and it is engaging the attention of the Nawabzada Saheb.

51. The maintenance of the force cost the State Rs. 83,144-9-3 during the year under report. A further charge of Rs. 553-6-10 was incurred on account of uniforms etc.

52. Considering the internal and external tranquil condition of the State, the thin population of the country, and comparing the vast difference between the circumstances of the past, which necessitated the maintenance of a burdensome police, with the present security and the tranquility of the country, and no less looking to the present indebtedness of the State, the expenditure on the force is decidedly too enormous for the State to bear. As the resources of the State had to be applied and expended on matters which affected the State politically, the internal improvements in consequence

have had to await their turn. To allow such a large sum, which is almost nearly a lakh of rupees, to be expended on the maintenance of the force which is far beyond the actual requirements of the State, is indeed at the cost of other important departments which stand in need of urgent reform. The Nawabzada Saheb has under consideration a scheme of reorganising the whole force so as to see how much of this great amount can be easily saved after providing for an efficient police force as might be requisite for adequately supplying the progressive administrative needs of the State.

53. Besides the regular police, the State maintains an irregular force of 2334 men as village police, usually called the Chokiats. They serve the State by holding land on service tenure called the Pasayta land yielding a revenue of about Rs. 48,680-0-0.

54. The total annual cost of maintaining the police, mounted and foot, the regular and the irregular, amounts in all to Rs. 132,378-0-1. This is, indeed, an exorbitant expenditure having regard to the area and population of the State. The ratio of the regular police to the population and area of the State is one policeman to every 371·8 inhabitants, and 2·9 square miles respectively.

55. There is yet another force, which is kindred to the police and is called the Sirbandi, maintained by the State at a yearly cost of Rs. 50,886-15-3. These men are 571 ~~2334~~ in number including the mounted. They are armed with swords and some of them with old matchlock guns. They are, really speaking, the remnants of the old army of the State, and at present, for want of better organisation, are told off to various duties, as revenue Havaldars, gate-keepers, attendants &c. But before long this department would also have to be brought within the lines of proper administration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

56. Appendix VIII gives the details under this head of the ten Criminal Courts which are maintained by the State throughout the State. One is the Sessions Court in Palanpur, three First Class Magisterial Courts at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera and five Second Class Magistrate Courts at Panthawada, Chitroda, Meyta, Gadh and Bapla. The Huzur Court is the Chief Appellate Court of final jurisdiction in the State, first appeals from the magistracies being heard by the Sessions Court.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

57. Besides the Criminal Courts the state maintains 11 Civil Courts

enumerated in Appendix X. All claims above Rs. 2000 lie to the Sarnyayadhish Court, which is equal in jurisdiction to the Zila District Court. Suits upto Rs. 2000 lie to the Diwani Court in Palanpur, and the Civil Courts of the Tehsildars (who are invested with Civil Powers also) at Deesa, Dhanera and Panthawada have jurisdiction to entertain claims upto Rs. 1000,/ 500/ and 200/ respectively. The Civial Court at Bapla can also entertain suits upto Rs. 500/; and those at Meyta, Gadh and Chitroda are invested with powers to adjudicate upon claims upto Rs. 50/. The Dabhela Court can entertain suits upto Rs. 30/. The Small Causes Court is situated at Palanpur and is empowered to dispose of claims upto Rs. 150/. The Huzur Court is the Highest Court of Civil Appeals also. The balance of undecided cases at the commencement of the year was 1248 and the number of suits filed during the year in all courts was 1304. Out of a total of 2552, 1588 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 964 as against 1248 last year. The value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 1,27,486-6-4. Out of this decrees amounting to Rs. 1,35,621-2-7 were granted. This includes the value of the claims involved with opening balance. The average duration of a suit was 8 months 19 days. The opening balance of the decrees to be executed was 3800, carrying a value of about Rs. 1,65,965-6-10 and the number of new applications brought to register during the year under report was 1127 carrying a value of Rs. 76,360-11-9½. The decrees therefore to be executed during the year in all courts in the State was 4135 carrying the total value of Rs. 2,42,326-0-10 whereas the number of applications disposed of was 749, carrying a value of Rs. 40,198-15-5½, leaving a closing balance of 3336 applications, carrying a value of Rs. 2,02,127-1-4½, to be disposed of. This, it must be admitted, is an appalling figure of the balance yet to be executed. But the reason for this apparent want of disposal of work is that most of these decrees were against the cultivators, against whom execution could not be allowed, without certain ruin to them and great disadvantages to the State itself. Another equally important reason for want of disposal of this branch of civil work was that the establishment to carry out the work of the execution branch of the Civil Courts was found to be greatly insufficient. Steps are, however, being taken to appoint a sufficient number of men in that establishment to carry out the work expeditiously; and it is hoped that before the next rains break in the work of the execution of civil decrees will have fairly well advanced. Appendix XII gives the result of Civil Appeals in the State.

EXTRADITION.

58. With the exception of the Sirohi and Jodhpur States which are

governed by the Panchayat Court of which mention has been made elsewhere, reciprocity as regards surrender of offenders is observed between this and each of the neighbouring Native States, as well as the British Government. During the year under report demands in 31 cases of extradition involving 96 accused persons were made, but surrender under prima facie cases numbering 24 involving 41 accused persons were made by the different States. In addition to these 11 more persons were surrendered under the prima facie cases submitted in the past years. Thus in all 52 persons were surrendered to this State during the year under report. Of these 19 were convicted, 27 discharged and 6 were under trial at the close of the year.

PRISONS.

59. There is one central prison at Palanpur and eight lockups in the Mahals. The long term prisoners are sent up to the central jail, whereas those sentenced to very short terms are detained in the District lockups. The daily average of prisoners was 93 during the year under report. The Central Jail is big enough to keep up a factory for weaving carpets, cottapes etc. Efforts are made to improve the work. There were no casualties during the year. The total annual expenditure of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 4097-5-8 as against Rs. 4401-12-11 last year.

REGISTERATION.

60. The State contains three Registration offices at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera respectively. Appendices XIV and XV give particulars under this head. The expenditure of the Registration Department is shown under Judicial Expenditure.

MUNICIPALITY.

61. The Municipal affairs of the city of Palanpur are placed under the supervision of Nawabzada Yaver-Husen-Khan Saheb, who has a Municipal Secretary under him as the Chief Municipal Executive Officer. The expenditure is chiefly met by the octroi duty, and deficit being supplied by the State. There is great room for improvement in the municipal matters, and Nawabzada Yaver-Husen-Khan Saheb is adopting every means to place the Municipality of Palanpur on a thoroughly sanitary basis.

POOR HOUSE.

62. The State maintains a Poor House called Sher Muhammad Mohtajkhana. It has been in existence for the last five years, and has been serving its purpose admirably. The poor and the decrepit who are unable to work and earn their livelihood and who have no one to look after them are admitted to the institution. The management of the Mohtajkhana is carried on

by a committee with Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb as its President. The daily attendance of the inmates during the year under report was 40 to 50. The total expenditure incurred on maintaining the inmates amounted to Rs. 2189-15-3 as against Rs. 1209-11-0 in the preceding year. The average cost per head per month came to Rs. 4-4-0.

63. His Excellency the Governor visited the institution on 31st December 1913, and was much pleased with its management. The Honorable Mr. William Graham, Member of the Legislative Council, also visited the Mohtaj-khana on 5th January 1914. His Excellency's remarks on the visitor's book are entered here.

"Visited the Poor House to-day and am much struck with this establishment which must be of enormous advantage to the poor and destitute of the State. Am delighted with what I have seen."

CHAPTER IV.

64. (a). *Weather crops and rainfall*:— The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed throughout the season except in the Dhanera Mahal where the rainfall was deficent. The total amount of rainfall was 38 inches 86 cents as shown below.

May...	...	...	1-10.
June...	...	...	6-3.
July...	...	...	16-51.
August...	...	...	11-18.
September	...	...	4-3.

65. The total quantity of rainfall during the last five years is shown in the following tabular form,

Year	Quantity of rainfall.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	
1908-09	47	61	Average fall for the last five years
1909-10	38	26	is 29 inches 4 cents.
1910-11	30	57	
1911-12	6	25	
1912-13	22	51	
Total.	175	20	

66. In spite of all these favourable circumstances the outturn of the

monsoon crops was not satisfactory, as, the good the favourable rain could do to the crop was undone by the rats. No field in any Mahal was free from the unforseen pest. The cultivators tried sowing two or three times but all their efforts and troubles proved futile, for all the crops were damaged as soon as the seedlings peeped out. The yield was therefore very meagre as shown below:—

Crops.		Yield.	
1. Bajri...	... ...	5.	Annas.
2. Joowari...	... ...	5.	,,
3. Kamod...	... ...	6.	,,
4 Wherry...	... ...	5.	,,
5. Koori...	... ...	7.	,,
6 Banti...	... ...	7.	,,
7. Toowar...	... ...	9.	,,
8. Tooras...	... ...	6.	,,
9. Mag....	... ...	6.	,,
10. Adad...	... ...	7.	,,
11. Math...	... ...	8.	,,
12. Chawla...	... ...	4.	,,
13. Til...	... ...	6.	,,

67. As to the Rabi crops it will appear from the figures given below that the yield of wheat and Sarsov was fair and that of gram bad.

Wheat...	... ...	10 Annas.
Sarsav...	... ...	11 ,,
Gram...	... ...	4 ,,

68. The yield of grass and fodder generally was excellent during the year under report.

69. (*b*). *Wages, labour and prices of food grains*:- The labouring classes have been able to secure sufficient work and earn good wages. The supply of labour falls far short of the demand in the State as is the case all round the country. Different causes are assigned for this shortage of labour. The usual rates of wages for the past several years range between 3 and 5 annas a day.

70. The prices of all food stuffs have ruled very high during the year under report woing to the following causes:-

The monsoon crops having been destroyed by rats the supply of harvest fell short of the demands. Famine conditions have been

prevalent in the Rajputana and other parts of India owing to the failure of the rain, no grain could be imported here from upper India. On the other hand grain was exported from the State to Marwar and other places.

71. (c) *Forest*:— The forest is not surveyed but the area roughly estimated is about 98,993 acres 19 gunthas. It is a valuable forest and when properly worked and managed would give a substantial yield to the State. It is directly under the supervision of the Nawabzada Saheb who is preparing a through scheme and when properly governed by the rules made under it, the Forest Department will be an important department of administration in the State. The revenue realised during the year under report wss Rs. 21,511-5-11.

72. The Nawabzada Saheb takes a keen interest in the cultivation of "Lac". Steps were taken during the year under report to distribute and propagate the lac insect in the Forest; and the experiment having proved a success the cultivation of "Lac" is to be seriously taken in hand in the next year.

73. (d). *Trade and Manufacture*:— The Momins of Kanodar who pursue the hereditary profession of weaving, manufacture cloth in hand-looms. The cloth manufactured here is mostly supplied to and consumed in the local Bazars of the State, and is exported to other stations also in some quantity.

74. Grain and oil seeds are exported from the State to other places.

75. At Palanpur there is also a work-shop belonging to Messrs. R. C. Mehta & Co., who are specialists in iron-safes and lock-making. They manufacture locks, safes, strong iron rooms, wall-doors, bankers' treasuries and all kinds of designs of security. They are licensed contractors and warranted monopolists to the State and Agency of treasuries.

76. (e). *Public Works*:— Besides the many repairs to the state buildings and other minor works the completion of the Emperor George V Club was the important work of the year under report. The programme for the next year is a long one and takes in a variety of work of public utility which will show a proper distribution of the public funds under this head. The construction of the central road from Miran gate to Delhi gate, and that of the Amir Road, named after Her Highness the late Begum Saheba, in the west of the town upto the Southern Railway crossing, and leading to the old Guest House there; these two making a road way of

over a mile, would be taken in hand and completed during the coming monsoon.

77. The launching of the Water Work's scheme and the construction of a substantial portion of the Lord Hardinge Guest House are the main works to be finished by the Public Works Department in the ensuing year. Besides this the building of a few Police Thanas in the district as well as an office building in Palanpur are also under estimate. The Water Works scheme would be by water-supply from wells worked by electric power. This electric power is also intended to supply electric lights and fans.

78. The nature of the works falling under the head and the cost incurred thereon are shown in Appendix XIX.

79. (*f*). *Post and Telegraph office*:— There is one combined Post and Telegraph Office in the town of Palanpur. Besides this there are 8 branch post offices one at each of the following places:-

Chhapi, Roho, Kanodar, Meyta } All these branch post offices are under the Sidhpur sub-post office. The work of the first two is done by the station masters at each station while the work of the other two by the local school masters.

Chandisar, Gadh. } These two branch post offices are placed under the Palanpur sub-post office and there too the duty is given to the local school masters.

Deesa town, Dhanera } These two branch post-offices are placed under the Deesa Cantonment sub-post office and the work is done by the school masters.

80. The Telegraph office at Palanpur is a great convenience to the State and the public generally but until it is raised to a third class station it will cause duficulty and inconvenience. It is hoped the Telegraph authorities would remove this difficulty.

81. (*G*). *Mint*:— The State owns no mint of its own. The current coin of the State is the British coinage both silver and copper.

82. (*h*) *General condition of the state and people*:— The Khariff crops having been damaged and destroyed by rats the yield thereof was very poor. The yield of the Rabi crops was fair. The State remained immune from any epidemic disease. The day-labourers were able to secure sufficient employment in the State.

83. The rates of food grains were high owing to the famine conditions prevalent in Rajputana and other parts of India.

84. The total number of births and deaths during the year under report was 5426 and 3534 as against 3067 and 3451 in the preceding year. The birth and death rates per thousand of population were:—

		1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Birth....	...	13-6	24-1
Deaths...	...	15-3	15-7

85. A referenee to Appendix XX will show the number of agricultural cattle as well as other livestock exisiting in the State in the year under report and in the preceding year. There has been an increase in the number of cattle except goats and lambs.

86. *Excise:*— Appendix XXI shows the number of excise shops in the State and the revenue under the head. There are 65 shops for retail sale of country liquor in the State. The yield of revenue on this account was Rs. 55304-0-0 during the present year as against Rs. 62,430-7-8 last year. The number of shops for retail sale of opium in the State is 21 as against 38 yielding a revenue of Rs. 41,501-0-0 during the year under report as against Rs. 48,327-3-8. The State contains two shops for retail sale of Bhang-Ganja and Charas which yielded a revenue of Rs. 355 during the year under report as against Rs. 659-4-0 during the preceding year.

87. The Customs and the Excise Departments are engaging the serious attention of the Nawabzada Saheb and with the assistance of J. R. Cocx Esquire C. I. E.; I. C. S. will shortly be established on proper lines.

CHAPTEP V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

88. Nothing has been done by way of further reform in the Finance Department during the year under report, except putting into operation the various changes in the system of accounts inaugrated last year. And it is pleasing to note that the system has worked satisfactorily and proved successful so far. In consequence of the new system being introduced the Financial Secretary had uphill work in training the Karkoons under him to the new method of keeping accounts and books.

89. One of the pressing needs of the finance department has been

found to be the establishment of the audit branch, as it need hardly be said that until an efficient establishment is engaged to take up this all important branch of the Finance Department for auditing accounts of all offices which have to deal with money, the finances of the State cannot be said to have been brought to a standard which would guarantee the correctness of the State finances. This would, of course, mean additional expenditure but saving in this direction would be false economy.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

90. Before proceeding to deal with receipts and expenditure, as shown in Appendix XXII, it is necessary to explain so as to prevent a possible misunderstanding as to the increases of figures, under various heads of accounts, over those of the preceding year. The figures on the credit and debit sides of the statement (Appendix XXII) represent transactions of 16 months and a half i. e. from 17th June 1912 to 31st October 1913. Hitherto the State accounts were kept according to the Maru Samvat year commencing from the 2nd of Asad Sud. Under the new order the year is to run from 1st November to 31st October and the State budget is prepared accordingly. In view of this change the accounts of the first four months and a half i. e., from Asad Sud 2nd of Samvat 1969, corresponding with 17th June 1912 to 31 October 1913, are amalgamated with those of the year beginning from November 1st 1912. Another important reason for the large variations in the figures is due to the change in the systems of revenue collections in the Dhandhar villages of the Palanpur Taluka where the collections were always in arrears by one year since Samvat 1956. The system has been brought into harmony by bringing the recovey of arrears upto date.

91. It should further be explained that unlike the previous year the statement deals not with the demands of revenue brought to book and the expenditure sanctioned as stated in the last year's report, but that it represents the gross transactions of actual receipts into payment from the treasury on account of various heads of receipts and expenditure.

92. The expenditure which includes also payments of unpaid bills on account of expenditure incurred during some of the past years as well as expenses of the year under report. The figures entered in the statement therefore represent gross transactions of receipts and expenditure likely to be affected by subsequent adjustments on accounts of debits and credits or other errors which may be found on comparison of accounts.

93. For reasons stated above contrast of the figures of the current

year's revenue and expenditure with those of the past year has been avoided as that would be only misleading. The arrangement, besides, of heads of Receipts and Expenditure has also been changed this year.

94. The total revenue derived from the various heads of accounts, except the last three i. e., 18, 19 and 20, of Appendix XXII on the receipt side, which represent floating items for subsequent adjustments, amounted to Rs. 1068241-9-3 and the expenditure, similar heads 31, 32 and 33 being excepted, amounted to Rs. 813710-10-0.

RECEIPTS.

95. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 44300-5-0. The total receipts, including the excepted heads, during the year under all heads amounted to Rs 1537973-14-0. The total expenditure under each head including the excepted heads above amounted in all to Rs. 1493600-6-3, which leaves a balance of Rs. 88613-8-0. The rereipts on account of land revenue amounted to Rs- 567418-8-10½ of which Rs.239495-11-1 were collections from past year's arrears. The realisations of the current year, therefore, amounted to Rs. 327920-13-9½ including Rs. 21839-9-9½ as Jagirdars' share, to be refunded to them. The net land revenue actually realised during the current year amounted, therefore, to Rs. 306092-0-4.

96. The head 3rd, shown as Sayar, comprises the following sub-heads

(1) Customs.
(2) Opium.
(3) Liquor.
(4) Bhang Ganja etc.
(5) Stamps.
(6) Registration.
(7) Miscellaneous.

97. The total revenue under these sub-heads amounted to Rs. 294342-7-7. The sum of Rs. 44807-1-2, under head 16, shown as Miscellaneous, includes adjustable items amounting to Rs. 29541-1-6, on account of cash recovery of overpayment and items charged to wrong heads. This will be deducted from their respective heads of expenditure on finally closing accounts so as to arrive at the net expenditure during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

98. On the expenditure side the old head "Administration" is done

away with and the expenditure on account of the establishments of the various departments are included in the respsctive heads of each department.

99. The head "Darbar expenses" in the old statement is substituted by "Palace and Riyasat". It includes His Highness the Nawab Saheb's personal Nimnook and the charges on accouut of his personal staff and private departments including Ambar, Nimnooks of the two Nawabzada Sahebs and other members of the family, as well as expenditure pertaining to the Riyasat establishments, such as stables, coach-houses, Farraskhana and Toshakhana.

100 Head 32 includes the sum of Rs 200809-0-0 paid towards the instalments on account of Government loan borrowed by the State during the famine year. The total outstanding debt on account of the loan at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 533319-1-10. This also, it is strongly hoped, would be paid off as soon as the finances of the State are improved, which under careful management are bound to give favourable results.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

101. The State contains one hospital at Palanpur called the "Goodfellow Hospital" and two dispensaries one at Deesa and the other at Dhanera. The dispensary at Dhanera has been opened during the year under report.

102. Besides the hospital and dispensaries the State maintains a Vaccination establishment. The work turned out by the vaccinators is shown in the subjoined tabular statement.

Year.	Primary vaccination.				Revaccination.				Remarks.
	Male	Female	Total.	Successful.	Male	Female	Total.	Successful.	
1912-1913	3833	3838	7671	7620	11	1	12	8	
1913-1914	3732	3596	7328	7161	6	0	6	2	

103. The expenditure incurred on the Vaccination Department during

the year under report amounts to Rs. 1571-3-6 as against Rs. 1490-13-0.

104. The daily average number of the outdoor patients in the hospital at Palanpur and dispensary at Deesa is 175 and 35 respectively, and the daily average of indoor patients at Palanpur hospital was 17.

105. The particulars regarding the outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital and at the dispensary are given in Appendix XXIII.

106. The number of major and minor surgical operations performed at the Goodfellow hospital during the year under report was 135 and 730 respectively as against 100 and 704 in the preceding year.

107. The total number of postmortem examinations performed in the year under report at the Goodfellow hospital was 9 as against 13 in the preceding year.

108. The average temperature in the year under report stood as follows:—

		OF.
Maximum...	... ...	112
Minimum...	... ...	48

109. The total number of deaths during the year under report in the town of Palanpur was 552 as compared with 830 in the last year. And the general death rate per thousand of population was 31·9 as against 47·9 in the preceding year. The vital statistics of the Palanpur State are shown in Appendix XXIV. The total number of births and deaths in the whole State during the year under report have respectively been 5426 and 3534 as compared with 3067 and 3451 last year. The rates of birth and death per 1000 of population during the year under report as well as in the preceding year are given below:—

		1912–1913	1913–1914.
Births...	...	13·6	24·1
Deaths...	...	15·3	15·7

110. Besides the State hospital, which has proved worthy of doing much human good, there is a Mahajan dispensary in the town. The State also retains the services of a State Hakim, Hakim Abdulajiz, professionally known as Gharib Hakim, who has received his medical education at State expense at the famous Deoband Madrasa in Upper India. He is the Unani physician to His Highness. Those who have faith in the Unani treatment go to the Hakim for treatment. The following statistics will show the usefulness of

the Unani dispensary which deserves encouragement. The number of patients treated in the dispensary during the year under report is as follows:—

1.	Males... ...	291
2.	Females... ...	229
3.	Children... ...	492
		912

111. Until it is possible to supply dispensaries in order to mitigate human suffering in the various corners of the wide area under the State, a travelling dispensary in charge of a hospital assistant will be organised in the ensuing year to go round the districts during malerial and fever seasons.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

112. Appendix XXV gives educational details. The number of schools at work in the State during the year under report was 36 including the High School as shown below:—

The High School. The Taluka School. The Girls School. The Urdu School. Grant-in-aid School.	at Palanpur.
Taluka School. Girls School.	at Deesa.
23 Village Schools 6 Grant-in-aid Schools.	in different villages.

113. There are besides, a Bohra Muhammadan Madrasa, a Mulla Koran class for girls, and an indigenous Gujrati boys *Nishal* in the town of Palanpur.

114. The school, which began its work as early as 1840 grew by stages into an Anglo Vernacular school, attained its position as a High School in 1893 and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 8931-6-2 during the year under report.

115. The total number of students in all the schools was 2453 as

against 2441. Of these the number of students in the High School was 204 against 199; in the Gujarati schools 1961 against 1964 while in the Girls schools 141 against 139 and in the Urdu School 147 against 139. Of these 1344 are Brahmins and Jains, 443 other Hindus, 662 Muhammadans and 4 Parsis.

116. Primary education was made free last year and is already showing good results. A number of free studentships are allowed in the Palanpur High School in the following proportion:—

20 percent Hindus and 33 percent Muhammadans, whereas boys of the agricultural classes are quite free.

117 The High School sent up 11 students to the last Matriculation Examination of whom 8 passed, one of them standing 9th in the University list. This is a record success for Palanpur and speaks highly for the High School staff of which three members are graduates of the Bombay University, the head master Mr. Chimanlal M. Sroff being an M. A.

118. Attention is paid to physical and moral training of the boys.

119. Results in the teaching of drawing also were satisfactory as out of the 7 boys sent up for the first grade examination 4 passed. The School buildings have been thoroughly inspected and necessary repairs and alterations have already been ordered. Two new rooms have been ordered to be added to the High School to meet its requirements, and particularly to provide for it a commodious Science Class.

120. The total cost of the Primary education in the State during the year under report was Rs. 11491-12-7. The State has the control of the educational department subject to the inspection of the High School by the Educational Inspector Northern Division of the Bombay Presindency, and of the Primary and Vernacular Schools by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Agency.

121. The above facts and figures show progress of education in the State, and as increasing attention is paid to the department there is every hope of better results being shown. If funds permit the State would like to possess better School buildings. An Educational Officer has already been proposed for the Vernacular Schools of the State, and it is no exaggeration to state that in the management of our State education a stage has been reached when the Bombay Government will consider it no

longer necessary to retain the inspection of our schools in their hands which costs us an annual contribution of nearly seven hundred rupees, besides putting the State of Palanpur's rank and status in an unfavourable position as compared with the States of equal and even inferior rank in Kathiawar, where education is entrusted to the entire care and control of those States.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

122. The proportion of population according to class and sex was 2,00,109 Hindoos and 24,835 Muhammadans, 52 Christians and Parsis throughout the State, of which 1,03,216 were males, and 96893 females, (Hindoos), and 12538 Males, and 12297 females, (Muhammadans); of these the proportion in the town of Palanpur was 5687 Males 5413 females (Hindoos) and 3044 males and 3043 females (Muhammadans) and 34 Christians and Parsis.

123. In order to fecilitate State business and keep the official class as well as the public conversant and in touch with the rules and regulations, orders and circulars etc, which may be passed from time to time, it has been decided to start a monthly Gazette to be called " The Palanpur State Gazette", and the first number will be issued in July next.

124. The State has a printing press called "Palanpur Rajyabhakta Printing Press." There is a library at Palanpur called the "Palanpur Native General Library." There are three other private libraries one of which is called the "Bohra Madrasa Library", the other two libraries belong to the Jain community.

125. New roads have been comtemplated and marked out, and tree-planting has been commenced along them, and wherever wanted along the existing roads also.

126. The cotton produce of the State is hardly worth noticing, but some Talukas appear to be suited for cotton cultivation. The services of a cotton expert have therefore been engaged and arrangements have been made to cultivate in the coming monsoon a certain area with cotton in those Talukas. Cultivators have been induced to grow cotton by giving them a free supply of cotton seeds to-gether with other concessions.

127. Rules for the preservation and destruction of the State records are under consideration and will be shortly issued.

128. One of the achievements of the year has been the compilation of the two illustrated histories of Palanpur, one in Gujarati and the other in Urdu. The writer of the Gujarati edition is no less an author than the Nawabzada Taley-Muhammad-Khan Saheb himself, and the Urdu history is written by Saiyid Gulabmian Saheb, the State Engineer, a patriotic subject and faithful servant of His Highness. The illustrations are some old and rare pictures of the rulers of Palanpur; and the Gujarati history brings into prominence the reliable folk-lore of Palanpur, and saves it from being buried in eternal oblivion Both the books are a great acquisition to the State library, and show valuable research and work of labour, written in graceful style.

129. In briefly reviewing the administration of the year it is only to be added that the needs of every department have been carefully studied and supplied wherever possible. Many other minor, though important, reforms and changes, too numerous to detail here, by way of departmental rules and regulations, were introduced in order to fecilitate State business.

130. This Annual Report cannot be concluded without reference being made to the high administrative qualities of Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan Saheb whose grasp of almost every subject concerning the State is as great as his methods of handing it are practical. Young and energetic, his activity and enlightment are manifest in every branch of the administration. There was hardly a department, the progress of which he did not carefully watch; and whenever opportunity was found he hardly failed to take up the question of reorganisation in hand and carry on the work of general improvement throughout the State. There is a great deal to be done and if what has been accomplished is an index of the future there are great hopes of the State reaching a standard in administration which could not but be praised.

131. The success of the year's administration is also due to the sincere cooperation of the heads of departments to whom thanks are due.

A. M. K. Dehlavi.

Political and Judicial Secretary.

PALANPUR STATE.

PALANPUR.

Dated 20th June 1914.

PRINTED AT THE "PALANPUR RAJYABHAKTA PRINTING PRESS."

APPENDIX 1.

List of high Officials in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Alimahommed Khan Dehlavi Esquire, Barrister-at-Law. ...	Political and Judicial Secretary.	1-2-14	31-3-14	
Chunilal Jethabhai Patel B. A.	Revenue Secretary.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhat.	Finahcial Secretary.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Pitamberdas Lavjibhai Thakar B. A. L. L. B. & Advocate of the Bombay High Courts	Sir Nyayadhish.	2-6-13	31-3-14	
Kashinath Dhondupanth Patwardhan L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Odhavjibhai Ghellabhai.	Small Causes Court Judge.	8-8-13	31-3-14	
Mahommed Latifkhan.	Water Works Engineer...	10-3-14	31-3-14	
Gulabmiyan Abdumiyan Sayed.	Public Works Kamdar....	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Dungarshibhai Futtehchand.	Diwani Nyayadhish & Agency State Vakil. ...	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Muradmiyan Lalmiyan.	Superintendent of Police.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Naranbhai Samaldas Patwari.	Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Sahib	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Parmanandas Ranchhodlal Patwari.	Customs Officer....	8-8-13	31-3-14	
Ishwarlal Jeychand Mehta.	Educational Officer.	2-8-13	31-3-14	
Chunilal Jadavji.	Joint Revenue Secretary.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Maganbhai Oojambhai.	First Class Magistrate Palanpur....	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Faridmiyan Imammiyan.	Opium Inspector.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Lallubhai Bhikhabhai.	Private Secretary to Nawabzada Sahib.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Chandulal Sobhagchand.	Record Officer....	8-8-13	31-3-14	
Mahommedmiyan Jafermiyan.	Municipal Secretary.	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Nathumiyan Motamiyan	Acting Forest Officer....	1-4-13	31-3-14	
Gokaldas Parmanandas.	Survey Kamdar....	1-4-13	31-3-14	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
Civil Procedure Code.	yes.	Nil.	
Limitation Act.	yes.	,,	
Registration Act.	yes.	,,	
Stamp Act.	yes.	,,	
Criminal Procedure Code.	yes.	,,	
Penal Code.	yes.	,,	
Police Act.	yes.	,,	
Act to prevent cruelty to animals. ...	yes.	,,	
Customs Act.	No.	,,	
Municipal Act.	No.	,,	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European commissioned officiers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry								Nil						
Imperial Service Troops														
Total...														

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in Palanpur State, for the year 1913-1914.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mounted Police.		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police.	1	100	1200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Opium Inspector ...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fauzdars ...	11	20 to 70	4529	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	
Jamadars... ...	19	15 to 100	7631	...	2	...	...	...	15	1	
Dafedars... ...	3	22 to 23	816	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Nisandar... ...	1	23	276	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master... ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bugler... ...	1	22	264	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Silledars... ...	116	20 to 22	29544	...	48	...	4	...	45	...	
Camel Sowars ...	12	16 to 22	2376	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
	166										

Foot Police.												
Jamadars...	...	2	9 to 20	348	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Havaldars...	...	13	6½ to 11	1446	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	
Drill Masters...	...	2	8 to 10	216	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Karkoons...	...	17	7 to 14	1596	...	„	...	1	...	17	...	
Naiks...	...	26	5½ to 9	2394	...	1	...	2	...	16	...	
Constables...	...	368	5 to 9	27738	6	116	1	14	...	42	1	
Pagis...	...	11	5½ to 9	852	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Mochi (Shoe maker)	...	1	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhisti (Water-bearer)	...	1	2-8-0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Crier (tom-tom beater)		1	2-8-0	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Farrier.		1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		443										
Band												
Havaldar		1	25	64-8-3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	from 14-1-14
Sepoys.		6	15 to 18	258-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	„
		7										
Total...		616	„	83144-9-3	7	171	1	23	...	174	2	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accusedconvicted		Number of accusedacquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Palanpur.	461	486	438	476	418	436	256	223	153	185	58·4	46·8	61·2	51·1	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palanpur.	24905-6-5	32665-14-5	10923-5-5	8639-3-2	44-2	26-4	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.		
								Simple.	Rigorous	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the State.																														
Offences against the public tranquility		2	2	1	2	12	4				1	3		4	8			1											
Offences by or relating to public servants		3	3	3	2	6									4													2	
Offences relating to coins & Government Stamps																														
Offences affecting public health &c				1																										
Murder.	1	2	3	2	3	4	3		3					3	1											3				
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,		4	4		4	38	13		13					13	23		2				1	7	2	2	1				
Attempt to murder		1	1	3	1	1									1															
Causing miscarriage.	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2					3				2			1									
Grievous hurt		14	14	20	14	25	12		12					12	13					2	2	8								
Hurt and extortion.	5	56	61	63	59	113	29		1		5	23		29	78			6											6	

Kidnapping...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery...	...	...	2	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft...	...	6	201	207	268	197	329	147	...	17	1	71	58	...	147	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Criminal Trespass.	...	2	10	12	10	11	16	5	...	1	...	2	2	...	5	10	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences relating to documents...	...		2	2	0	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offences relating to marriage...	...	52	52	71	52	110	22	...	5	1	10	6	...	22	88	...	...	...	4	4	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against special and local laws	...	5	5	0	5	15	11	...	5	...	3	3	...	11	4	...	...	...	3	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous...	...	3	351	354	317	353	852	113	...	5	3	4	101	...	113	736	...	...	4	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total...		18	710	728	765	713	1538	364	1	66	5	96	196	...	364	1141	...	2	57	24	10	29	16	24	2	2	4	...	...	31

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Name of court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Persons remaining at the end of year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1913-1914					Total.		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by police	Upon warrant.	On summons	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
Sessions Court... ...	7	7	0	42	0	0	0	0	9	42	0	24	16	0	2		0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	67	51	8	62	11	37	0	0	126	118	57	13	35	0	0		13	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate Court	362	352	5	187	76	526	2	0	805	796	339	267	180	0	0		10	
Deesa Do ...	132	75	2	61	26	28	2	0	237	119	60	2	51	0	0		6	
Dhanera Do ...	38	47	0	36	1	37	0	0	80	74	38	11	24	0	0		1	
Panthawada Second Class Do ...	16	12	0	12	0	5	0	0	27	17	2	1	14	0	0		0	
Gadh Do Do ...	45	32	0	9	0	37	0	0	72	46	31	1	14	0	0		0	
Meyta Do Do ...	86	116	0	16	0	272	0	0	178	288	236	39	13	0	0		0	
Chitroda Do Do ...	16	13	4	8	6	12	0	0	26	30	10	9	10	0	0		1	
Bapla Do Do ...	3	5	0	3	0	5	0	0	6	8	0	1	7	0	0		0	
Total...	772	710	19	436	120	959	4	0	1566	1538	773	368	364	0	2		31	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Palanpur State during the year *1913-1914.*

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.	
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	persons	Cases		
Huzur Court ...	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	2		
Appellate Court...	15	0	0	8	8	8	2	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		
Total...	19	0	0	9	9	8	2	5	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	2		

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits relanded property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	No of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	No of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1000	No of suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs 5000.	No of suits above Rs 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									y. m. d.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	76	51	15	27	91	78	40	31	51	47	23047-12-0	2	17	8	0	8	2	6	1	3	22	6	0	14334-3-11	3-6-26	
Small Causes Court.	166	228	188	259	354	487	126	236	228	251	11094-8-7	0	259	0	237	22	0	0	0	28	105	42	61	7092-0-0	0-3-2	
Divani Court.	674	622	476	355	1150	977	528	560	622	417	70053-0-5	8	339	8	132	179	25	3	0	135	63	48	314	86888-9-2	1-5-8	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	111	200	499	254	610	454	410	384	200	120	13311-0-10	0	253	1	220	30	3	0	0	78	0	69	187	16078-8-0	0-6-6	
Dhanera Tehsildar's Court.	49	32	179	58	228	90	196	67	32	23	2249-13-9	0	58	0	53	5	0	0	0	2	62	3	0	2986-13-9	0-6-9	
Panthawada Do.	6	11	80	29	86	40	75	33	11	7	1298-5-3	0	28	1	24	4	0	0	0	3	2	12	16	1724-4-3	0-3-21/2	
Gadh Thandar's Court.	8	6	88	31	96	37	90	30	6	7	1852-4-3	0	81	0	81	0	0	0	0	22	9	11	38	1808-13-3	0-2-16	
Meyta Do.	83	40	66	104	154	144	114	93	40	51	1514-8-0	0	104	0	104	0	0	0	0	27	0	14	52	1121-3-0	0-2-1	
Chitroda Do	52	56	77	101	129	157	73	121	56	36	2517-6-0	0	101	0	101	0	0	0	0	43	0	25	53	3091-4-0	0-10-15	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court.	1	2	30	34	31	36	29	31	2	5	465-11-3	0	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	413-7-3	0-0-27	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	0	12	2	12	2	12	2	0	0	82-0-0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	82-0-0	0-0-12	
Total.	1231	1248	1710	1304	2941	2552	1693	1588	1248	964	127486-6-4	10	1276	18	988	248	30	9	1	341	265	230	752	135621-2-7	0-8-19	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XL

Civil Work— Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.		Past year	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sir Nyayadhis Court ...	1399	1717	120239- 0-11½	579	413	38671- 1-3½	1978	2130	158910- 2- 3	261	247	20070- 9- 8½	1717	1883	138839- 8- 6½	1506	76	301	
Dewani Court... ...	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	318	25234-10-0	0	318	25234-10- 0	0	108	7372- 6-11	0	210	17862- 3- 1	192	18	0	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	514	829	31340-10-11	601	338	9959-14-8	1115	1167	41300- 9- 7	286	281	8540-11- 8	829	886	32759-13-11	194	52	640	
Dhanera Do ...	286	250	10269-15- 9	191	16	1030-13-6	477	266	11300-13- 3	227	8	431-13- 6	250	258	10868-15- 9	9	5	244	
Panthawada Do ...	14	20	1175- 3- 7	6	23	980-10-3	20	43	2155-13-10	0	18	1232- 1- 1	20	25	923-12- 9	1	12	12	
Gadh Thandar's Court...	64	62	1032- 8-11	1	0	0- 0-0	65	62	1032- 8-11	3	60	1003- 4-11	62	2	29- 4- 0	0	0	2	
Meta Do ...	148	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0-0	148	0	0- 0- 0	148	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Chitroda Do ...	98	130	1907-14- 9	37	12	290-15-0	130	142	2198-13- 9	0	70	1355- 6- 5	130	72	843- 7- 4	2	6	64	
Dabhela Tehsildar'sCourt	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0-0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court...	0	0	0- 0- 0	7	7	192- 9-3	7	7	192- 9- 3	7	7	192- 9- 3	0	0	0- 0- 0	0	0	0	
Total...	2518	3008	165965- 6-10½	1422	1127	76360-9-11½	3940	4135	242326-0-10	932	799	40198-15-5½	3008	3336	202127- 1- 4½	1904	169	1263	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in civil suits for the Palanpur State during the year 1913–1914.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during 1913–14		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.
Huzur Court ...	3	9	19	8	22	17	13	1	9	16	362–11–0	1392–12–0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-6-29	0-3-3
Appellate Court ...	8	2	22	43	30	45	28	41	2	4	5644– 0–8	7712–15–3	12	20	6	11	4	4	1	3	5	3	0-4-29	0-3-12
Total...	11	11	41	51	52	62	41	42	11	20	6006–11–8	9105–11–3	14	21	6	11	4	4	1	3	5	3	0-5-29	0-3-7

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Station.	No. of prisons.	No of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail & prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total;							
				Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
Palanpur Centrel Jail.	1	109	345	544	454	100	93	107	4097-5-8	5½ Days.	No death

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry had been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the years.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Palanpur Sub-Registrar Court	205	190	92	64	99	115	2	3	0	0	12	8	204	190	114983- 0-6	98983-14-6	0	0	1	0	
Deesa „ „	23	12	11	3	9	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	23	12	6059- 7-0	3574- 0-0	0	0	0	0	
Dhanera „ „	11	9	8	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	9	4110-12-0	959-13-9	0	0	0	0	
Total...	239	211	111	70	111	127	2	3	0	0	15	11	238	211	125156- 3-6	103517-12-3	0	0	1	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Palanpur State for the year 1913-1914.

Descriptions.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Palanpur Sub-Registrar's Court.	204	114986 0 6	254 14 0	190	98983 14 6	246 14 0	
Deesa ——— Do ———	23	6059 7 0	18 8 0	12	3574 0 0	11 1 0	
Dhanera ——— Do ———	11	4110 12 0	10 14 0	9	959 13 9	4 8 0	
Total...	238	125156 3 6	284 4 0	211	103517 12 3	262 7 0	
Deduct Expenditure.							
Net profit.	0	0 0 0	284 4 0	0	0 0 0	262 7 0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.		
Palanpur Municipality.		352-14-4	438-5-10		5136-9-9	7735-12-1		The receipts of the Octroi duty are entered as the customs receipts in the State books and the Municipal expenses are debited to the Municipality The receipts entered in this Patrak are miscellaneous receipts

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of rainfall in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

State.	April 1913.	May 1913.	June 1913.	July 1913.	August 1913.	September 1913.	October 1913.	November 1913.	December 1913.	January 1914.	February 1914.	March 1914.	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks
Palanpur	0	1-10	6-03	16-51	11-18	4-03	0	0	0	0	0-01	0	38-86	22-51	29-4	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Articles.	Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Past year.			Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (present year.)			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Wheat. ...	2	4	6	2	4	0	
Bajri. ...	1	7	9	2	1	0	
Joowar. ...	1	6	0	1	14	0	
Moong. ...	2	2	0	2	4	0	
Muth. ...	1	8	0	1	10	6	
Udad. ...	2	2	0	1	15	0	
Gram. ...	1	12	3	2	0	0	
Wansi Rice. ...	3	15	0	4	8	0	
Country old Rice. ...	Not procurable.			4	0	0	
Wahri Rice. ...	2	11	0	2	14	0	
Chino. ...	1	9	9	1	11	0	
Krang. ...	1	8	0	1	8	0	
Banti. ...	Not procurable.			1	2	0	
Ghee. ...	24	13	0	17	8	0	
Sweet Oil. ...	9	2	0	9	4	0	
Rapeseed Oil. ...	8	2	6	7	8	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Palanpur State from 17th June 1912 to 30th October 1913.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Buildings.	34358- 7-11	16353- 1-6	50711- 9- 5	0	0	0	50711- 9- 5	
Roads.	934- 6-10	828- 7-1	1762-13-11	0	0	0	1762-13-11	
Miscellaneous.	50-14- 8	488-10-1	539- 8- 9	0	0	0	539- 8- 9	
Total.	35343-13- 5	17670- 2-8	53014- 0- 1	0	0	0	53014- 0- 1	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.												Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Calf and Heifer.	Buffaloes.				Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Loadcarrying.	
					Male.	Female.	Calf.											
Palanpur State.	1912-13	49498	36889	46444	3484	30115	21072	566	1357	258	5654	150364	22913	0	430	5955		
Do.	1913-14	56091	46653	54225	7640	32145	29886	591	1499	413	5844	135336	25463	0	557	6675		

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise Shops and excise Revenue of the Palanpur State during the year 1913-1914.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja, Bhang and Charas.		Tadi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Palanpur	65	13448-0-0	21	41501-0-0	2	355-0-0	0	0	88	55304-0-0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in Palanpur State

No.	Receipts.	Amount.			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue....	5,67,418	8	10½	
2	Local Cess except on land.... ...	7,591	5	2	
3	Sayar....	2,94,342	7	7	
4	Law and Justice....	25,100	3	½	
5	Jail....	259	9	6	
6	Police....	2,497	7	10	
7	Educational Department....	2,508	6	4	
8	Municipality....	810	15	0	
9	Forest....	21,311	5	11	
10	Vera Wadi and Gardens....	2,947	10	6	
11	Medical (including Vaccination.)... ...	4	13	0	
12	Hatghar....	4,298	9	8	
13	Political....	53,058	11	9	
14	Railway....	15,568	0	0	
15	Interest....	25,516	4	4	
16	Miscellaneous....	44,807	1	2	
17	Funds, Subscription and Contribution ...	0	0	0	
18	Cash remittances (between treasuries) ...	2,22,718	15	10½	
19	Debts repayable....	1,15,218	8	4½	
20	Debts recovered....	1,31,794	13	5	
	Total...	15,37,973	14	11	
	Opening balance...	44,300	5	½	
	Grand Total...	15,82,274	3	11½	

from 17th June 1912 to 30th October 1913.

No.	Disbursements	Amount			Remarks
1	General Administration and Finances. ...	22,423	14	7½	
2	Revenue Department....	29,601	7	3	
3	Survey Department....	6,100	7	2	
4	Sayar....	44,814	14	10	
5	Law and Justice	16,690	5	2	
6	Jail....	6,513	6	9	
7	Police....	1,20,899	3	1	
7A	Military (Sirbundi)....	50,886	15	3	
8	Artillery and Gadikhana.	3,051	9	3	
9	Municipality....	7,770	10	7	
10	Forest....	6,903	10	11	
11	Vera Wadi and Gardens.	8,521	6	2	
12	Medical (including Vaccination.)... ...	18,397	12	9	
13	Hatghar....	4,034	4	3	
14	Public Works Department.	55,691	13	3	
15	Political....	64,862	1	6	
16	Railway....	,,	,,	,,	
17	Interest &c....	26,467	11	6	
18	Bardashi Khata (Hospitality)... ...	5,777	13	0	
19	Festivals and Ceremonials.	537	1	3	
20	Pension, Dharmada & other Haks. ...	17,383	0	1	
21	Travellers Bungalow & Guest Houses &c	2,525	10	4	
22	Educational Department.	26,169	10	5	
23	Printing Charges....	2,326	3	0	
24	Palace and Rayasat....	2,52,541	5	5	
25	Agriculture....	112	8	0	
26	Library....	90	0	0	
27	Refund and Write off.	952	5	3	
28	Famine Relief....	0	0	0	
29	Funds, Subscription and Contributions.	6,109	6	2	
30	Miscellaneous....	5,054	0	9	
31	Cash remittances (between treasuries). ...	2,2 ,718	15	10½	
32	Debts repaid....	2,70,483	0	4½	
33	Debts recoverable....	1,86,747	11	11	
	Total...	14,93,660	6	3½	
	Closing balance...	88,613	13	8	
	Grand Total...	15,82,274	3	11½	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Palanpur State, during the year 1913-1914.

Dispensary.	No of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
							Rs. A. P.		
Goodfellow Hospital Palanpur.	14400	287	255	11	6	15	7409-1-3	175	
Deesa Dispensary.	4070	0	0	0	0	0	765-5-0	35	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Palanpur State for the year 1913-1914.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Palanpur.	224996	3067	5426	2359	0	3451	3534	83	0	13-6	24-1	15-3	15-7	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Palanpur State, during the year 1913-1914.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Second-ary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School.	199	204	168	174	8931-6-2	„		
2	2	Taluka Schools.	404	443	299	307	„	„		
2	2	Girls' Schools.	139	141	101	95	„	„	~~13836-2-1~~ 11491-12-7	
1	1	Urdu School.	139	147	96	101	„	„		
23	23	Village Schools.	1329	1303	971	986	„	„		
8	7	Grant-in aid Schools.	231	215	199	178	„	„		
37	36	Total...	2441	2453	1834	1841	8931-6-2	„	~~13836-2-1~~ 11491-12-7	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

LIBRARY
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OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PALANPUR STATE.

for the year 1914-15.

ROYAL ... SOCIETY

TO,

His Highness Shri Diwan Mahakhan
Sir Sher Muhamad Khanji Saheb
Bahadur, G. C. I. E.

Nawab Of Palanpur.

May It Please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit to your Highness the Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year ending 31st March 1915.

Huzur Office.
PALANPUR.
Dated 30th July 1915.

I have the honur to be,
YOUR HIGHNESS' MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,
A. M. K. DEHLAVI.
Political and Judicial Secretary.
PALANPUR STATE.

Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State

for the year 1914-1915.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The State of Palanpur is bounded on the North by Marwar and Sirohi; on the East by Sirohi, Danta and Mahikantha; on the South by the Baroda districts of Pattan and Kheralu; and on the West by Diodar, Tharad and Kankrej.

2. The State embraces an area of 1,750 square miles, with a population of 2,24,996, according to the last census, showing an increase of 2021 souls over the census of 1901. Five hundred and eleven villages (including 4 under the Mahikantha Agency, called the Gadhwada villages) and one new village named Gaznipura, established during the year under report, are comprised in the State. Palanpur pays an annual tribute of Rs. 38,460-0- (British currency) to the Baroda State; Baroda pays to Palanpur a jama of Rs. 266-10-6 in respect of Baroda villages, as Palanpur pays Rs. 1602-9-3 to Baroda in respect of some of its villages.

REVENUE.

3. The gross revenue of the State, calculated on the average of the last five years, is Rs. 7,71,833-12-10.

4. The capital town of Palanpur is a walled town of historic interest. It has a population of 17,221 according to the last census, Hindus and Mahomedans being very nearly equally divided.

POLITICS AND WAR.

5. His Highness Divan Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Saheb Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Nawab of Palanpur, rules the State and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

The political relations of the State with the Paramount Power have continued to be most cordial. During the year they were tested by the supreme ordeal of a war in which the very existence of the Empire was attacked: this emphatically showed that the tie which binds the State to the Paramount Power is one of complete identity of interest.

Friendly relations with the neighbouring States of Baroda, Jodhpur,

Sirohi, Danta and others were maintained.

THE RULING FAMILY.

6. His Highness Divan Sir Sher Muhammed Khan Zoravar Khan, G. C. I. E. Nawab of Palanpur, ruler of the State, is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin, and has completed the 64th year of his age. The old and family title of the Chiefs of this State is Mahakhan. His Highness has two sons. The heir-apparent, Lieutenant Nawabzada Taley Mohammad Khan, is 32 years old and has proved himself to be possessed of exceptional administrative abilities and strength of character. The younger Nawabzada, Yavar Husen Khan, is 28 years old, and has shown himself to be a worthy member of the ruling family.

POLITICAL PROGRESS.

7. His Highness has now occupied the gadi for thirty-eight years. Looking back over that long period there is solid ground for satisfaction at the progress that has been recorded. The early years were marked by intense political pre-occupation; that these difficulties were so satisfactorily adjusted, is due in no small measure to the sagacity of His Highness' rule and to the justice and generosity of the Paramount Power. The adjustment of these political issues and the regulation of the political status of the State clear the way for greater activity in administrative reform, which is the work that now lies before the Administration. To this the heir-apparent, Lieut. Nawabzada Taley Muhammad Khan, is bending all his energies. Owing to his advanced years, His Highness has entrusted the principal work of administration to his eldest son, whose administrative talents and energy give the assurance that progress will be sustained in the future. Unfortunately the in different health experienced by His Highness during the year deprived the heir-apparent of the help and guidance which are so essential to progress; otherwise even more would have been accomplished.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

8. In the position of chief administrative authority the Nawabzada is assisted by his younger brother, Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan, who manages the affairs of the Municipality, and three secretaries, namely the Political and Judicial Secretary, who holds the rank of the Chief Minister of the State, and has practical control of all the departments except those of Revenue and Finance, which are each managed by a Secretary.

CHIEF EVENTS.

ACCIDENT TO THE NAWABZADA

9. A most unfortunate event was an accident to the Lieutenant Nawabzada Saheb, who was thrown off his pony whilst practising polo and received such severe injuries to the spinal chord and sciatic nerve that he was incapacitated for five weeks. Under the advice of Major Ellery, I. M. S., who examined him by order of Brigadier-General F. Mac Bean at Bareilly,

he underwent a course of electric baths in Bombay, but the sciatic nerve was not cured, and he had to obtain the advice of Lieutenant Colonel Sir James Roberts, I. M. S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy. Unfortunately the recovery was not complete, though everything possible is being done to complete the cure; this accident deprived the Lieutenant Nawabzada Saheb of the opportunity of fulfilling his cherished ambition to proceed on active service.

THE WAR.

10. The principal event of the year was the outbreak of the war. The moment it was known that Great Britain might be compelled to draw the sword for the defence of Belgium and the protection of the rights of the lesser States against the calculated aggression of Germany, and to secure the destinies of the Empire against the machinations of those who had set out to destroy it, His Highness lost no time in placing all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. This offer of unlimited service was conveyed in the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"In view of the grave situation in Europe and in event of His Majesty's "Government also taking up arms, I beg to assure Your Excellency of the "unflinching loyalty of my House and State to the person and Throne of "His Majesty the King-Emperor. All our humble resources are at His "Majesty's command. The situation demands the greatest courage and utmost "support of every British subject in every part of His Majesty's Empire. "My advanced age prevents me from requesting to be permitted to fight "personally for our beloved Emperor, but my son and heir, not only as "belonging to a House ever loyal to the Paramount Power, but also as a "Lieutenant in His Majesty's Indian Army, is ready at a moment's call for "active service, and so is my second son. In brief, I earnestly beg we "may be given the proud privilege of sacrifice and service at this momentous "and unprecedented hour."

H. E the Viceroy acknowledged His Highness' offer in the following terms:—

"In the name of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor I thank "Your Highness most heartily for your splendid message of loyalty. I "know that I can count upon your family and your State for devoted "service to the Empire should the need arise."

The personal services of the Lieutenant Nawabzada Saheb were graciously accepted in the following message:—

"1712/139. You have been appointed A. D. C. to Major General Mac

"Bean, Commanding 21st Infantry Brigade, for active service. You will "receive further instructions as to port of embarkation and date."

The Nawabzada's disappointment was therefore exceedingly bitter when, owing to his most untimely accident, he was medically disqualified and prevented from proceeding to the front. His sincere thanks are, however, due to Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay for their messages of consolation and the promise that he will be allowed to proceed on active service if his health permits:—

11. In connection with the war it may be mentioned that the following amounts were contributed towards the Imperial and other funds.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb	...	...	Rs. 7,500
Lieutenant Nawabzada Saheb	...	...	Rs 1,085
Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb	...	...	Rs. 300
Begum Saheba	...	...	Rs. 750
Darbar ladies and other ladies of the town.	...	...	Rs. 512
	Total...	...	Rs. 10,147

His Highness the Nawab Saheb also presided over a public meeting of the citizens of Palanpur, where a sum of Rs. 2,924 was subscribed towards the Imperial Relief Fund. His Highness further sent "comforts" for the use of the Indian soldiers to the value of Rs. 300 and has given nine tents for the use of the army at the front.

Mrs. Coghill the wife of our Political Agent as Secretary, started a branch of the Woman's War Relief Fund and succeeded in sending Rs. 1262 towards it from Palanpur.

The anxieties of the Imperial Gevernment were accentuated when Turkey threw in her lot with the Teutonic Powers. In order that his people might properly appreciate the situation thus created, His Highness issued the following Farman to the Muhammedans of the State:—

"FARMAN."

It is now a well known fact that Turkey has declared war and taken up arms most unjustifiably against our King-Emperor and his Allies. Our bounden duty is to remain firmly loyal to our King-Emperor, whose Government, out of pure regard for the religious feelings of their Mohomedan subjects, have always treated Turkey as a friend and helped her out of difficulty whenever she stood in need of help. In this war also we know the British Government assured Turkey that they would respect her neutrality and further even after this unprovoked declaration of Turkey of joining hands with the enemies of our King, His Majesty's Government has assured his Musalman subjects that the holy places of Arabia and the

shrines of Mesopotamia will remain immune from attack or molestation by the British Military and Naval forces.

In these circumstances it is to be deeply regretted that Turkey has deliberately gone over to the side of our enemies and has thereby not only alienated our sympathy, but has also disregarded the interests of the Musalman subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, whose Government we know too well, fully sympathised and supported all the Mahomedan movements in India in favour of Turkey during the recent Balkan war. Such being the facts I have no doubt that Mahomedans of India and especially my Mahomedan subjects will bear in mind the numerous obligations under which the British Government has placed them and more particularly the many boons that may be conferred on them in the near future, and not allow themselves to be misled by false and mistaken notions towards Turkey which has allowed herself under the tutelage of Germany to take arms against her old and tried friend England. I therefore need not exhort you my subjects to show your usual coolness of mind and loyalty towards me and through me towards the British Government and prove that you cannot be affected by any hostile misguidance or any untoward event but show by your purse, pen and person, as you have so far done, that you will rally to a man by the side of our King-Emperor for the defence of the Empire, that your loyalty will remain deep-rooted and unswerving throughout these trying times. I also expect my coreligionists in India to act on my advice in a true Moslem spirit for our Prophet has enjoined us to remain faithful and loyal to a Government which scrupulously exercises toleration in the performance of our religious duties and offers us facilities in our spiritual affairs.

By order of
His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadoor
G. C. I. E.

A. M. K. Dehlavi.
Political & Judicial Secretary,
PALANPUR STATE.

12. Colonel W. B. Merewether, Political Agent, Palanpur, having sailed on long leave, Major N. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Mahikantha, took charge of the Palanpur Agency on 25th July 1914.

Captain Lang, Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, was called to the front in connection with the war and left to the great regret of all on 13th December 1914.

WATER WORKS

13. An important event illustrating the progress of the State was

the laying of the foundation stone of the Palanpur Water Works, which was performed by His Highness the Nawab Saheb on 16th October 1914. This scheme originated from His Highness' desire to construct some work of permanent and public utility in commemoration of his long and peaceful reign. Towards the cost of the scheme His Highness contributed a lakh of rupees from his private purse; and the people, inspired by this example, raised the balance of the sum required, the total cost of which is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. The following address presented to His Highness, and His Highness' reply thereto give a complete idea of the Water Works, which have been named " The Sher Muhammad Khan Water Works, Palanpur."

THE ADDRESS. May it Please Your Highness,

We, the subjects of Your Highness, owe Your Highness a debt of gratitude for affording us the opportunity of gratefully acknowledging publicly the many and numerous results of Your Highness' beneficent rule of nearly 37 years. We cannot help briefly referring to the Hospitals, the Mohotajkhana, the Schools, the Law Courts and similar institutions as amongst the various reforms of public utility of Your Highness' reign. The present is not perhaps a proper occasion to refer to the various instances which go to show the lasting good Your Highness' rule has done to the State by gaining for it the political status which it enjoys at present. But Your Highness will permit us to submit, with one and unexaggerated voice that Your Highness' personality as our ruler has held us all for these many years under such truly endearing sway that we can proudly say that the relations of the ruler and the ruled in any Native State in India can hardly excel those existing in Your Highness' State. Your Highness' benign rule has been one of uninterrupted regard and consideration for us, Your Highness' devoted subjects.

We shall not dare to take Your Highness' time by endeavouring to put in words our devoted and genuine feelings for Your Highness' person; but our joy is unbounded at this crowning act of Your Highness' beneficence towards the citizens of Palanpur by the munificent gift of one lac of rupees from Your Highness' private purse for the construction of Water-Works, an act of true charity which cannot fail to stand as an everlasting monument in the History of Palanpur. We, as citizens and subjects of Your Highness, could not welcome this characteristic and humanitarian generosity of Your Highness, more fittingly and gratefully than by taking advantage of this golden opportunity of subscribing to this large donation our little mite, only in earnest pursuance of our deep and loyal desire to commemorate Your Highness' sympathetic, and we may make bold to submit, affectionate

rule over us.

Such being your Highness' regard for us and such our devotion for Your Highness, we cannot but humbly request Your Highness to take a step forward and place us under enduring obligation by yourself laying the Foundation Stone of this Water Works. which we take the liberty to name " Sher Muhammad Khan Water Works "

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

Mr. Bhaichandbhai and Representatives of my beloved Subjects.

It is with a feeling of genuine appreciation that I value the expression of your attachment and loyalty to me. Believe me, I note with great satisfaction the devoted sentiments expressed by you just now as my favoured subjects. It is but natural that I should feel proud to know from you that my rule has been in the best of interests of my subjects. I am glad to get an opportunity to address you today, since you have referred to the character of my rule, and state that the guiding principle which has governed me throughout my reign has been to achieve the maximum good of my people by maintaining a simplicity of administration over the State, and, indeed, I am fortunate to have been able to be assured by you that I have succeeded in a measure in that form and method of my rule. Like the head the heart also rules; and nothing could be more gratifying to a chief than the genuine assurance that his people love him.

You have very dutifully and kindly referred to the few reforms of public utility which have been achieved during my reign. But let me inform you that the King, or the Chief, the Reformer or the man in the street, when he endeavours and succeeds in doing a thing for the good of the public, thereby creates a record of good deeds for himself. The deeds of men doubtless live after them, and I believe the mission of man, whatever be his rank, to be to serve his brother-man in some form or other. Holding views such as these all my life, there is no wonder if I make a gift of a sum towards an object which is essentially humanitarian in nature; for, you know, it is a matter of faith with the Orient that to provide water for the thirsty is one of the greatest deeds of humanity and charity, and I could not have done better than subscribe a sum out of my private purse to start a movement in the interests of the citizens of Palanpur over whom the Almighty has ordained me to rule and whose welfare and interests have always remained close to my heart all my life. You on your part could not have complimented and respected my sentiments in a better manner than by so devotedly and affectionately contributing to the sum your own generous donations and furthering the project which I have

started, and which you will by your aid complete as a monument to your own good deeds too.

You have asked me to lay the foundation stone of the Water Works, which you have evidently taken the liberty to name after me. I should have wished greater hands than mine to have laid the foundation stone, but on the grounds you have put it I have great pleasure in satisfying the wishes of my loyal subjects. And in the end let me hope and wish that Providence will pour into these wells, so ingeniously planned by my engineer Latifkhan, His bountiful springs, the pure and fresh water of which will be carried into your homes by the wonder-making modern machinery. And above all let me assure you that like the flight of the water my heart will ever rush to you citizens of Palanpur.

The cost of the water-works is estimated at Rs. 20,000. The water works on being completed will be maintained by the State. There will be three wells and one reservoir tower, and five cisterns at various suitable places in the city. The water will be pumped by electric power.

The Water Works are expected to be completed in about twelve months' time.

His Highness' Birthday.

14 A Darbar was held in the Palace to celebrate the 64th birthday of His Highness the Nawab Saheb on 25th January 1915, at which by the Farman of His Highness remission of arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 1608-11-6 due by the cultivators of the State, was made, and four prisoners were released.

His Highness' Visit to Baroda.

15 On the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, His Highness the Nawab Saheb paid a visit to Baroda on 2nd March 1915 accompanied by both the Nawabzadas and several officers and Amirs. His Highness was accorded a warm reception by the Maharaja Saheb, and during his stay, which lasted for a week, he was entertained at various specially arranged functions. This was the first visit of the Chief of Palanpur to Baroda. His Highness appreciating the generosity with which the Maharaja Saheb received him, and as a memento of the occasion, made a donation of Rs. 5000, from the interest on which scholarships will be awarded annually, on the birthday of the Maharaja Saheb, to two deserving Muhammadan students of Baroda State studying in the High School and College at Baroda.

Distinguished Visitors.

16 Colonel His Highness Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G C S. I., G. C. I. E.; L L D., A D. C. Maharaja of Bikaner, whose relations with His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the Nawabzada deepen and broaden as

time passes, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome at Palanpur station on 21st February 1915, on his return from active service.

The heir-apparent of Bikaner, with his suite, made a halt of two days at Palanpur on his way to Bombay to welcome his distinguished father.

17. Another distinguished visitor was H H Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, whose personal friendship with His Highness the Nawab Saheb is proverbial. He visited Palanpur on 11th December 1914, at the special request of the Nawab Saheb, and the heir-apparent to Limbdi also joined him at Palanpur on his way home from the Cadet Corps. At the prize distribution of the Palanpur High School, the Thakore Saheb, who presided, donated the interest on Rs. 1500 for an annual prize on the birthday of His Highness, and of the interest on Rs. 500 for an annual prize in the Girls' School, on the birthday of the Chhotima Saheba, the grand-daughter of His Highness as a token of his affectionate regard for the ruler of the State. His Highness in turn established four scholarships in honour of the Thakore Saheb's visit.

18. Kumar Shree Abdulkhalik, the heir-apparent of Mangrol, also visited Palanpur and was particularly impressed with the "George V." Club.

19. E. G. Maconochie, Esq, I. C. S., Commissioner, N. D., during his stay at the Residency, visited the State and exchanged visits with His Highness the Nawab Saheb, by whom he was entertained.

20. Captain and Mrs. Bell, and Mr. and Mrs. Mayne of Rajkot, who were guests at the Residency at Christmas, were His Highness' guests also.

21. J. R. Cox, Esquire, C. I. E., I. C S., Commissioner of Excise, Central India, visited Palanpur to advise the State on the question of the Excise and Customs administration.

PERSONNEL.

22. Amongst the important changes during the year were the reversion to British service of Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai Patel, B. A., Mamlatdar, whose services were lent by Government to the State as a Revenue Secretary, Mr. Chunilal Jadavji, Assistant Revenue Secretary, was appointed Acting Revenue Secretary. Mr. Ishwarlal Jeychand Mehta, of the Agency Educational Department, whose services were lent to the State, reverted to his appointment in the Agency. Mr. Chhotalal Maganlal, Tehsildar of Panthawada, was appointed Educational Officer. Saiyid Bada Saheb Fakhruddin, formerly of the Excise Department, Bombay, was appointed Excise Officer. Mr. Sakharam Ganesh, late Karbhari of Vithalgadh, in Kathiawar,

was appointed Tehsildar of Gadh Taluka.

An old and experienced officer, Mr. Gokaldas Parmananddas, the Survey Kamdar, formerly of the British Survey Department, retired on pension after long and faithful service.

23. The sudden and lamentable death, by heart failure, of the water works engineer, Muhammad Latifkhan, was recorded with great regret and sympathy. His Highness was pleased to grant a pension to the widow.

CHAPTER II

Administration of Land.

24. Land in the State is held, by Mulgirasias, Bhayats, Jagirdars, Inamdars, Dharmada holders, holders on service tenure and by cultivators as tenants-at-will.

25. The land revenue administration underwent no very great change during the year. Amongst the developments was the introduction of cash assessment in the villages of (1) Bhagal Jagana, (2) Malan, (3) Nalasar, (4) Indrana, (5) Kabirpur, (6) Chitroda, (7) Nagri Navi, (8) Pepli (9) Thuwar, (10) Majatpur, (11) Mengal and (12) Islampura, which previously paid assessment under the old Kaltar system. This is a great advance in the right direction

26 The revenue is collected by the village Bania, called "Talati", not always a reliable or a desirable personality. The system of appointing Tapadars, the last Revenue Officer in the Mahal, was therefore discussed, and as a tentative measure four Revenue Circle Inspectors were appointed to supervise the collections by the Talatis and discharge, as far as possible, such work as would fall within the duty of a Tapadar.

EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION.

27. The following table gives a summary of the distribution of land in the State.

Barkhali.			Cultivated. Area in actual occupancy throughout the year.			Uncultivated.							
Area in possession of Bhayats and Jagirdars.	Area in possession of other alienees.	Total.	Irrigated.	Dry crop land.	Total.	Forest.	Bid.	Grazing land.	Available for cultivation.	Waste land.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Guntbas. 36	10	6	34	35	29	19	22	22	31	31	5	0	
Acres. 265090	185530	450621	33661	334252	367914	98993	19482	87618	60256	35112	301464	1120000	

28 A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows that nearly 700 acres of fallow land available for cultivation have been brought under cultivation. Most of that area is embraced in a new village in the Deesa Mahal, named Gaznipura. The efforts of the Revenue Department in this respect are appreciated.

COTTON.

29. Another advance made by the Revenue Department is in the direction of the cultivation of cotton. Selected seed was distributed among cultivators in three Talukas at half the cost price, and the services of a special officer trained in the cultivation of cotton were obtained from the Baroda State to guide the cultivators. Our thanks are due to the Director of Agriculture, Baroda, for having lent us the services of a cotton expert. It was not, of course, expected that the results of the first year would be very substantial, but they promise well: of the 1100 acres brought under cultivation, the average yield in the Deesa Mahal was nearly five Maunds per acre of good cotton. The cultivators themselves have acquired confidence in the character of the crop and are ready to carry on cotton cultivation over an extended area in the current year. The State is prepared to give them every encouragement in the enterprise and has engaged the services of the cotton expert for the current year.

SURVEY.

30. The Survey Department did a considerable amount of work during the year. Measurement survey for the first time was made in three villages comprising 1338 survey numbers, embracing an area of 5641 acres and 28 gunthas. Hissawari of 27 villages was made for the first time, dealing with cases of sub-division of 9370 survey numbers. Classification in the same villages was also made for the first time and to the same extent. This was done preparatory to the introduction of a cash assessment. Similarly, revision of Hissawari and revision of classification for the purpose of settling Vighoti was made in another set of 24 villages embracing 10,240 Survey Numbers. When the Tapadari System is established on sound principles, the Survey Department will be able to deal with cases of boundary marks and put up new stones or readjust fallen ones wherever necesssary. This year boundary marks were adjusted in all the cases of Hisssawari dealt with.

LAND REVENUE.

31. The land revenue collection for the year amounted to Rs. 3,29,293-12-1 as against Rs. 3,44,370-8-7 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,076-12-6 due to the fact that the collections of the previons year were for a period of 16½ months, as explained in the Administration Report. As a matter of fact, therefore, comparing the collections of this year with

the collections of twelve months in the previous year, a satisfactory increase in revenue is apparent. The Revenue Department is still beset with difficulties and has had on occasion to work under unfavourable circumstances; but Mr. Chunilal Jadavji, the present Acting Revenue Secretary, must be congratulated on the satisfactory work of the Department.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATION.

32. Appendix II gives a list of the laws in force in the State. A Court Fee Act was passed during the year and is now in force. Measures dealing with Limitation, Registration, Encumbered Estates, and Agriculturists Relief the Customs and Excise have been under consideration and will be placed before His Highness in final form for approval during the ensuing year,

MILITARY FORCE

33. The State maintains no Military Force, but the State guns are properly maintained and a detachment of gunners is kept up to handle the artillery on ceremonial occasions,

POLICE.

34. The Police Force consists of two divisions, the Mounted and the Foot, and is under the direct control of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. The number of the mounted Police during the year was 162, as against 166 last year; of the Foot Police 445 as against 450; the total being 607 as against 616. The decrease is due to the reduction of four Sowars and 5 men of the Foot Police.

Twenty-two men commanded by an Officer form the body-guard of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Appendices V, VI and VII give details of the working of the Force.

LOSSES AND RECOVERIES.

The total value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 34,804-7-1 as against Rs. 32,685-14-5, and the recoveries were Rs. 6,472-1-1 as against Rs. 8,639-3-2, giving a percentage of 18·6 as against 26·4. The percentage of recovery shown is not satisfactory, but if the large amount of nearly Rs. 16,000 involved in the dacoity committed at Panthawada be left out of consideration, as a claim for that amount has already been lodged against Sirohi State in the Panchayat Court of Vakils, the percentage of recoveries comes to about 34. There is, however, great room for improvement in the efficiency of the Police, and the Nawabzada Saheb has arranged to reconstitute the Force and to organise a more vigorous body of constabulary during the current year. A commencement has already been made by separating the City Police from the general police and placing it under

the direct control of the Nawabzada Saheb. A special headquarters city police force Subedar, a drill Master, a Faujdar and a Jamadar have been appointed to train a body of 100 policemen to serve in the city and to bring their efficiency to a high standard. Their pay has been increased and their conditions of service regularised and graded. The Jamadar is also the Police Prosecutor.

COST OF THE POLICE.

35. The maintenance of the Force cost Rs. 84,279-8-0 during the year, as against Rs. 83,144-9-3 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1134-14-9, due to the reorganisation of the City Police Force.

36. The cost of the maintenance of the police is burdensome looking to the revenue, circumstances and needs of the State. This question will receive full consideration when the Nawabzada Saheb places his reorganisation scheme before His Highness for sanction.

SIBUNDI.

37. The Sibundi Force, consisting of 531 men, is maintained at a cost of Rs. 37,365-15-5 and is under the direct control of His Highness. This department also stands in need of reorganisation.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

38. Appendix VIII gives details of the working of the ten Criminal Courts. The Sessions Court in Palanpur; the First Class Magistrates' Courts at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera; and five Second Class Magistrates' Courts at Panthawada, Chitroda, Meyta, Gadh and Bapla; with the Huzur Court as the final Court of Appeal, comprise the Criminal courts of the State. Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts lies to the Sessions Court. The Sessions Judge is also invested with the powers of a District Magistrate to try such cases as are beyond the jurisdiction of the First Class Magistrates. The designation of the District Magistrate Court is the Sarnyayadhish Court, although under the same name the same Court exercises civil jurisdiction as the District Court.

39. Appendix VIII further shows that in 578 offences reported 1235 persons were arrested and brought to trial, and 302 were convicted. The proportion of convictions, as compared with last year, is about the same that is, one third of the arrests, which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. This question will receive attention in the reorganisation of the Police and the Magistracy.

40. Appendix IX gives the results of the criminal appeals. Six appeals concerning 17 persons were presented to the Huzur Court, and all were decided. Similarly, 10 appeals concerning 13 persons were presented to the Lower Appellate Court, out of which 8 were decided.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

41. The State maintains 11 Civil Courts. Claims above Rs. 2000 are entertained by the Sarnyayadhish Court, which is equal in jurisdiction to the Zilla Court. Suits up to Rs. 2000 are heard by the Dewani Nyayadhish Court (First Class Subordinate Judge) Palanpur. The Tehsildars are also invested with powers under the Civil Procedure Code and have jurisdiction to entertain suits upto Rs. 1000, 500 and 200 at Deesa, Dhanera and Panthawada respectively. The Tehsildars of Meyta, Gadh and Chitroda, in their capacities as subjudges, have each jurisdiction to adjudicate upon claims upto Rs. 50. The Kamdar of Bapla is invested with civil powers to entertain claims upto Rs. 500. The Tehsildar of Dabhela has power to hear claims upto Rs. 30.

42. There is but one Court of Small Causes and that is at Palanpur. It is empowered to dispose of claims upto Rs. 150. The Huzur Court is the highest Court of Civil Appeal.

43. Appendix X gives details of the working of the Courts. Taking the work of all the courts collectively, the total number of cases filed was 3,062, of which 2315 were decided. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 1,93,393-12-9, whereas the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 1,95,646-10-6. This includes the suits standing over from the previous year. The average duration of the suits was 9 months and 28 days. The duration of suits in the Sarnyayadhish Court is shown as 4 years 6 months and 25 days This is a long period for the decision of civil suits; but some cases have been pending for years indeed one of them for 19 years. It is therefore a testimony to the Sarnyayadhish Court that the old list of cases was finished. The actual duration of the civil suits decided by the present Sarnyayadhish is really one year 4 months and 25 days which could not be shown in Appendix X. The figures show fairly satisfactory work.

DECREES.

44. The work of executing decrees had fallen into a condition of great confusion. At the close of the previous year the arrears amounted to 3,336. This demanded an exceptional effort and the work was entrusted to a special officer, the Bajavni Officer, in order to effect a clearance. He was furnished with the requisite establishment and considerable progress was made. The standing arrears of 3336 applications, carrying a value of ~~Rs~~ 202127 1-4½, was swollen by 3022 fresh applications carrying a value of Rs. 172224 10-1. The total number of applications to be disposed of during the year was therefore 6,358, carrying a value of Rs. 374351-11-5½, as against 4135 in the previous year. Of these 4128 were executed, carrying a value of

Rs. 2,30,317-7-3½, as against 799 last year, leaving a balance of 2230. Mr. Chandulal Sobhagchand, the Special Bajavni Officer, deserves praise for this expeditious disposal of arrears of work. The arrears are still large; but whereas in the previous years they had arisen from administrative slowness, the present arrears arise from a revival of public confidence, as shown by the large number of fresh applications.

45. Appendix XII gives the result of the civil appeals.

EXTRADITION. 46. Reciprocity as regards the surrender of offenders has been maintained between this and other Native States, as well as with the British Districts. During the year demands were made in 31 cases involving 79 accused persons. Surrenders numbering 14, involving 25 accused, were made by different states. Of these 10 were convicted, 13 acquitted and 2 remained under trial at the close of the year.

PRISONS. 47. There is a central prison at Palanpur besides the lockups in the Mahals. The long term prisoners are sent to the central jail and those undergoing short terms are detained in the Mahal lock-ups. Appendix XIII gives details. The total number of prisoners was 337, the daily average being 83. The cost of prisoners in the jail and lock-ups amounted to Rs. 4,171-6-6. The average period of detention of accused under trial was 10 days. There were two deaths among convicts in the jail. The central jail is a capacious building and in a good sanitary condition. The long term prisoners are taught some industry.

REGISTRATION. 48. There are three Registration Offices, at Palanpur, Deesa and Dhanera respectively. The total number of documents presented for registration was 244, involving a value of Rs. 92,194-14-9 as against 211 involving a value of Rs. 103517-12-3. The documents registered were 244. The fees realised were Rs. 253 as against Rs. 262-7-0. Appendices XIV and XV give details. The expenditure is shown under the Judicial Department. A Registration Act is under contemplation and will be applied to the State during the current year.

MUNICIPALITY. 49. The Municipality of Palanpur is a State Department and its expenditure is borne entirely by the Treasury. A contribution towards its expenses is made by the Customs Department out of the octroi duty collected in the city. Nawabzada Yavar Husen Khan Saheb has control and management of the Municipal affairs. The receipts of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 473-8-5 whereas the expenditure was Rs. 7128-8-0.

POOR HOUSE. 50. The Sher Muhammad Mohtajkhana was maintained, as usual, by

the State. A Committee under the presidentship of Nawabzada Saheb manages its affairs.

The average number of inmates is from 40 to 50 and the annual cost Rs. 2218-14-11. The average cost per head per month is Rs. 4-8-0.

The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi visited the Mohtajkhana during his visit to Palanpur.

51. Although the Mohtajkhana is maintained by the State contributions towards the expenses are occasionally made by the charitably disposed citizens of Palanpur. A contribution of Rs. 85 from the Nawabzada Saheb and of Rs. 10 from Mr. P. L. Thacker was received. The total amount of such contributions at the close of the year was Rs. 455-0-3.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

WEATHER, CROPS AND RAINFALL.

52. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. The total amount received was 31 inches 4 cents, and the average rainfall of the last five years was 27 inches 29 cents.

The yield of the various crops was not entirely satisfactory although the rabi crop made up for the deficiency of the kharif.

53. The grass and fodder supply was sufficient. The export of kadab was prohibited. The State has this year stored hay for the first time, and now possesses grass to the extent of 700,000 pounds stacked at a cost of about Rs 2000.

WAGES, LABOUR AND PRICES.

54. Appendix XVIII gives details of the prices of the staple food grains. Owing to the war the rates would have risen very high had not the State taken immediate steps to check the export of wheat, ghee and other grains by raising the export duty.

55. The rates of wages were the same as last year, that is, between 3 and 5 annas a day. Labour is growing increasingly scarce and the cause of this economic development is obscure.

FOREST.

56. The Forest Department is directly under the control of the Nawabzada Saheb who has a reorganisation scheme under consideration. Arrangements have been made to engage the services of a Forest expert, and it is hoped that under his guidance the forest revenue will increase.

57. The revenue realised was Rs. 20,555-13-6. The cultivation of lac has progressed satisfactorily; during the year it was 139 maunds as against

12 maunds in the previous year.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

58. Palanpur has no special industry or staple trade. Some of the Hindu merchants deal in pearls and jewellery and some are employed in trades in Bombay, Culcutta, Rangoon and elsewhere. Mention, however, may be made of the cloth manufactured at the village of Kanodar, where the Momins are well known for their fine weaving industry. The cloth they manufacture goes to distant places, such as Africa, Burma etc, and maintains the community in a flourishing condition. Messrs. R. C. Mehta & Co. maintain a reputation as manufacturers of safes and locks and find an increased sale every year in outside markets.

59. Some of the hills of Palanpur are rich in marbles which are equal to any that are imported. This was unquarried for years, but a monopoly has been granted to Mr. Fazal Muraj of Bombay, formerly Secretary, Public Works Department, Nizam's Government, who has started work by modern methods and it is expected that a considerable export trade will grow up.

PUBLIC WORKS

60. In addition to the usual repairs to the State buildings and roads and other minor works, three pacca roads were made in the city, one leading from the Miran Gate to the Chhota Bazaar, another from Bahadarganj to the Badi Bazaar, and a third from the Chhoti Bazaar through the Raj Ghadi to the Juna Chabutra A pacca road was also constructed branching off from the Agency road leading to the west up to the railway crossing and joining the road to Deesa. It is called the Amir Road. These four roads together have a length of nearly two miles. The cost of the new roads and the repairs to the old ones was Rs. 4080-12-8.

61. The "Hardinge Guesthouse" is under construction and would have been completed only the site was changed to west of the city, beyond the Railway line and near the Deesa Road.

62. The Telephones were extended so as to connect all the offices, the Dilkusha Guesthouse, the Agency and the Station with the Palace.

The High School, the Taluka School and other District schools were thoroughly repaired as well as the Goodfellow Hospital at Palanpur. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department was Rs. 89,971-8-8 excluding the establishment and the telephone expenses. Details are shown in Appendix XIX.

63. The progress of the Waterworks, which are separate from the Public Works Department, was delayed by the war, which prevented the import of pipes and machinery, and by the sudden death of the Engineer,

Muhammed Latif Khan

64. New works contemplated in the ensuing year are the completion of the " Hardinge Guesth use ", the construction of the remaining kacha roads in the city, a Central Police Station for the City, and the widening of the main but narrow road leading to the Darbar Gadhi from Babadarganj, for which a scheme has already been submitted by the Committee appointed for the purpose. If the war permits the waterworks will also be completed.

The Public Works Department needs reorganisation, and has already engaged the attention of the Nawabzada Saheb.

RAILWAYS.

65. There are no State Railways, but schemes for one or two feeder lines are under contemplation, and funds permitting, an extension of the Deesa line to Dhanera would prove profitable, aiming at the development of the country on that side. The State shares the Palanpur Deesa line with the B. B & C. I. Railway Company. The average annual share of the State is Rs. 12000.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

66. There is one combined Post and Telegraph Office in the town of Palanpur. There are 8 Branch Post Offices, one at each at the following places:-

Chhapi.	All these Branch Post Offices are under the Sidhpur sub-post office. The work of the first two is conducted by the Station Master at each station, and the work of the other two by the local schoolmasters.
Roho.	
Kanodar.	
Meyta.	
Chandisar.	These two Branch Post Offices are under the Palanpur sub-post office and worked by the local schoolmasters.
Gadh.	
Deesa town.	These two are under the Deesa Cantonment Sub-Post Office and the work is done by the schoolmasters.
Dhanera.	

A Post office at Panthawada is a great necessity.

67. The attention of the Telegraph Department is once more invited to the necessity of raising the station to the second class. It is possible that, according to telegraph rules, the number of messages does not reach the figure required of second class stations. But that objection should not weigh against the importance of the station inasmuch as Palanpur is a first-class State and the city the Headquarters of the Palanpur Agency. It is hoped that the question will receive full support from the Political Agent.

COINAGE.

68. There is no Mint, British coin being current in the State.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE STATE AND THE PEOPLE.

69. The Kharif crop was unsatisfactory owing to the erratic nature of the monsoon. The yield of the Rabi crop was fair. The State remained immune from epidemics. Labourers were able to secure sufficient employment and people were well occupied. The rates of food grains were the average.

70. The total number of births and deaths was 6233 and 4156 respectively, showing an increase over last year of 807 and 622. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population was as follows:-

	Past Year.	Present Year.
Births...	... 24·1	27.7
Deaths	... 15·7	18.47

Appendix XXIV gives details.

71. Appendix XX shows the general flourishing condition of agricultural live stock.

EXCISE. 72. Appendix XXI gives details of the work of the Excise Department. The Department underwent a radical reorganisation under the experienced advice of Mr. J R Cox, C. I. E, I. C. S., Commissioner of Excise, Central India, to whom the thanks of the State are due, as well as to Government for deputing such an experienced officer to advise Native States in matters of Excise and Customs reforms. Under Mr. Cox's advice the old farming and outstill system has been abolished and the Madras system has been introduced, to begin from 1st April 1915, with a competent establishment. The difference between the Abkari revenue under the old and new systems is very great; the estimated revenue under the new system is Rs. 35,000 for the first year, whereas the amount received under the old contract was Rs 13,000 Liquor is to be purchased and supplied at the railway stations at Palanpur and Deesa from the distillery of Messrs Begg Sutherland & Co. at Cawnpore. Two depots, one at Palanpur and the other at Deesa, have been established. The Excise Officer, Saiyad Badasaheb, with British experience, with two Excise Inspectors, a depot Inspector, clerical establishment and a dozen Excise peons make up the establishment for the present, to be maintained at an estimated cost of Rs. 4000 for the first year. The Excise Officer has already done excellent work in organising the new system.

Appendix XXI gives details of the Excise Revenue and shows a total income of Rs 60,790 which includes the revenue of opium and other intoxicating drugs.

CUSTOMS. 73. Mr. Cox was also consulted in regard to the State Customs and schemes have been formulated for the reorganisation of the Department. During the year three Customs Inspectors were appointed; the pay of the Customs Nakedars (the indispensable officers in charge of the Customs Outposts on whose honesty is dependent the Customs collections in the district and the outlying posts) was increased, as also that of their superior officer, the Mandi Kamdar. In short, the Customs Nakas were readjusted, greater vigilance was maintained and transfers and changes were made. Credit is due to Mr. Parmanandas R. Patwari, and the officers under him, for their energetic work. The result of this is evident from the following figures of three years' revenue, the year being counted from 1st November 1913 to 31st October 1914.

1911–12	Rs. 86433– 6–10.
1912–13	Rs. 125565– 8– 9.
1913–14	Rs. 148830–12– 6.

In previous years cases of theft of customs dues were not detected, whereas the detection of cases and their disposal can be seen from the following table.

Statement showing the cases of smuggling detected by the Customs Department and decided during the year 1914-1915.

Serial Number.	Name of Court.		Cases remaining undisposed of during the past year.	Cases detected during the current year.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Particulars of the cases disposed of.			Balance of the cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.	Remarks.
						Number of cases in which conviction was made.	Number of cases in which acquittal was made.	Total of the cases decided.		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Huzur Office,	Original,	...	6	6	6	...	6	...	
		Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Customs Office.	Original.	...	59	59	50	6	56	3	
		Appeals.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	
3	First Class Magistrate Palanpur Court.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Gadh Thandar's Court.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Meyta Thandar's Court.		...	6	6	5	1	6	...	
6	Chitroda Tehsildar's Court.		...	6	6	2	2	4	2	
7	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.		...	32	32	20	12	32	...	
8	Dhanera Tehsildar's Court.		...	10	10	7	3	10	...	
9	Panthawada Tehsildar's Court.		6	...	6	6	...	6	...	
	Total.		6	120	126	97	24	121	5	

A. M. K. Dehlavi
Political and Judicial Secretary,
PALANPUR STATE.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

74. Arrangements were made last year to make the State Financial year run from the 1st of November to 31st of October. This was done by amalgamating the accounts of 16½ months, both on the receipt and the expenditure sides. The figures of the year under report, therefore, represent the accounts of the twelve months from the 1st November 1913 to the 31st October 1914. A detailed comparison with the previous year is therefore impossible.

RECEIPTS.

75. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 88,613-13-8 and the gross total revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 10,82,185-1-7½, the grand total being Rs. 11,70,798-15-3½. Of this the amounts under items 17, 19, 22, 23, 24 and 25 in Appendix XXII (B) need explanation. Rs. 42,637-15-11 shown under head 17 was actually received as income, but the amount is to be refunded under the present system to Jagirdars, to whose share it goes. Rs. 50,000 under head 19, is the first advance from His Highness' private purse towards his munificent gift for the water-works. 22, 23 and 24 are adjustable amounts. Item 25 shows recoveries of balances of advances made towards various objects in the way of Takavi loan &c. If the total of these items amounting to Rs. 4,14,256-9-6 is not calculated as the income of the year the actual revenue was Rs. 6,57,928-8-1½.

EXPENDITURE.

76 The total expenditure under all heads was Rs. 11,12,301-7-1½. Reference may be made to items 17, 34, 37, 38 and 39. In the Political expenses (17) are included the amounts of Khandni to the Gaekwar and the annual contribution to the Agency. The extraordinary expense under head 34 is due to the "George V Club" and the opening ceremony. The amount under head 37 merely tallies with item No. 23 on the receipt side and indicates the adjustments of the advance deposits under various heads of revenue. The debts repaid under 38 include the amount of Rs. 39,105 paid towards the discharge of the British Government loan. Really Rs 2,08,009 were devoted to the repayment of this debt last year, and that amount included the ambunt of the instalment of the present year also, which in other words means that within the year under report, namely 1st April to 31st March nearly Rs. 80,000 were allocated to the repayment of the Government debt. Item No. 39 includes travelling advances mede to His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Nawabzada Saheb and other officers during the year and will have to be adjusted during the ensuing year.

The balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 58,497-8-3.

GENERAL.

77. Items Nos. 3 on the receipt side and No. 4 on the disbursement side, until this year, went by the name of "Sayar", which included the sub-heads, Customs, Opium, Liquor, Bhang, Ganja, Stamps, Registration and Miscellaneous, whereas during the year under report the word "Sayar" has been eliminated and the sub-heads have been shown as separate main heads. Similarly, on the receipt side Medical, Funds, Subscriptions, Contributions etc. heads have been eliminated and new heads for receipts on account of Jagirdars, the Survey Department, the Public Works, meaning the Waterworks and Recoveries etc. substituted.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

78 It is not possible yet to state the exact financial position of the State, as old accounts under various heads have to be audited and completed. Great activity in the Finance Department has therefore to be maintained in order to show with reasonable accuracy the financial condition of the State, liabilities, assets and dues. It may, however, be confidently stated that the State has no debts outstanding except the balance of the British loan which is being rapidly repaid. The Finance Department is taking rapid steps to expedite the settlement and realisation of the arrears of the State dues.

79. The working of the sub-treasuries in the Mahals is steadily improving and is being brought into conformity with the methods of the main treasury at Palanpur. Greater punctuality is observed in the submission of accounts and returns, indicating that the Mahal account establishments are becoming better acquainted with their work. The public, which has to deal with the State Treasury, is also becoming familiar with the way in which the work is done and is bound to realise the benefits of the improved system. The financial condition of the State is inevitably dependent upon the character of the next few seasons. Should the rainfall not fail, there is every prospect that the State will very soon acquire a financial strength exceeding every expectation.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS.

80. There is a hospital at Palanpur called the Goodfellow Hospital with accommodation for 25 indoor patients, and two dispensaries in the district, one at Deesa and the other at Dhanera. The dispensary at Dhanera was opened during the year. A third dispensary in the form of a travelling dispensary was proposed to be established during the year, but the scheme

was abandoned as being less useful than a well-located dispensary in some third centre. Provision has therefore been made for the opening of a third dispensary in the Dhandhar centre, the Medical officer in charge of which is to travel at certain seasons.

HOSPITAL WORK.

81. The daily average of out-door patients at the Goodfellow Hospital was 172, at Deesa 35 and at Dhanera 33. Appendix XXIII gives other details. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Hospital at Palanpur was Rs 10,097-13-4 as against Rs. 7,409-1-3; at Deesa Rs. 762-0 0 against Rs. 765-5-0 and at Dhanera Rs. 845-4-3. The total expenditure on medical aid amounted to Rs. 11,705-1-7. There was no epidemic during the year. The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, bronchitis, eye diseases, gastro-intestinal troubles and skin diseases. The total number of patients treated at Palanpur was 13,358, as against 14,400, last year. The number of indoor patients was 277 as against 287. The daily average of indoor patients was 11 as against 17. The total number of major surgical operations was 108 as against 135 and the number of minor operations 700 against 730. The maximum temperature recorded during the year was 114° against 112°, and the minimum 50° against 48°. The number of deaths in the town of Palanpur was 611 against 552.

82. The hospital building at Palanpur was repaired and Rs 3718-6-9 were expended on the purchase of medicines and instruments. The diet of the indoor patients cost Rs 617-13-9.

The dispensary at Deesa has been removed from the rented house to a more commodious State building.

The indifferent health of the Chief Medical Officer practically throughout the year, greatly interfered with the working of the Medical Department.

DISPENSARIES.

83. In addition to the State Hospital, there is a Mahajan dispensary in the town, and the Agency dispensary attached to the Palanpur Agency. The State Physician Abdul Aziz, known as Garib Hakim, treated patients who preferred the Unani treatment. The following figures show the useful work this State establishment has done. The total number of patients treated during the year was 1338 of which 339 were males, 304 females and 695 children. Of these 900 were Musalmans and 458 Hindus.

VACCINATION.

84. The State maintains also a vaccination establishment. The subjoined table shows the working of the Department.

The expenditure amounted to ~~Rs~~ 1432-5-0.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.				Revaccination.				Remarks
	Male.	Female	Total.	Successful.	Male.	Female.	Total	Successful.	
1913-14	3732	3596	7328	7161	6	0	6	2	
1914-15	4520	4118	8638	8468	1	0	1	1	

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION.

85. As proposed last year, an Educational Officer has been appointed for the supervision and control of the Vernacular schools and education generally in the State English education, which is imparted in the High School at Palanpur, is supervised by the Head Master. Both arrangements have been found to be quite satisfactory. The present system will undergo a change when the Bombay Government is pleased to hand over to the State the entire control of education. The inspection of the High School by the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, and the Primary and Vernacular Schools by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Agency, however, continue for the present, for which an annual contribution of nearly Rs. 700 to Government is made. The appointment of a State Educational Officer is, therefore, an additional expence. But the results have been found to be much more satisfactory, as since his appointment this Officer visited all the schools in the State and submitted a report on the condition of education, the school buildings, the demands of the people and other educational requirements. The result was that immediate steps were taken to remedy the shortcomings of the department.

86. There is no doubt that marked progress in education will be noticeable when full responsibility both of English and Vernacular education is put on the State and the Department is entirely in its hands.

SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

87. The number of schools and the number of pupils attending them, as also the expenditure on education, is given in Appendix XXV, which shows that the High School at Palanpur, two Taluka Schools, one at Palanpur and the other at Deesa respectively, 23 village schools and 7 grant-in-aid schools at Palanpur and some villages, and an Urdu Madrasa at

Palanpur impart education to a total number of 2,404 boys and girls at an expenditure of Rs. 19,601-9-8.

88. Demands for new Primary schools and English classes were made during the year from Deesa, Kanoder and one or two other flourishing villages, where the benefits of education have begun to be appreciated. These demands could not be satisfied as money was spent in supplying the other needs of the Department; but attention will be paid to the question during the current year. Arrangements, however, have already been made to attach an English class to the Taluka school at Deesa.

89. Attention was specially paid to the repair of school buildings and to supplying equipment, as also to the increase of pay of the school masters. This was the greatest need of the Department and was therefore first attended to. New and better trained teachers have been engaged, and transfers according to the necessities of the Department were made, removing teachers who had become fixtures in some of the schools.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

90. The following table will show the work of the High School.

No.	Description.	1913-14	1914-15	Remarks.
1	Number of boys on the roll on 31st March.	204	224	
2	Average monthly number.	194	200	
3	Average daily attendance.	174	180	
4	Percentage daily.	90	90	
5	Boys studying classical languages.	71	65	
6	Boys studying the vernacular.	204	224	
7	Fees received Rs.	1503-9-0	1458-12-0	

91. The expenditure on the High School, shown separately, amounted to Rs. 9255-11-3 as against Rs 8,931-6-2 last year. A science hall has been added to the High School under instructions from the Educational Department, Bombay, and science apparatus, according to similar directions, has been provided for and ordered.

92. The results of the Matriculation Examination show that out of the 8 boys sent up 4 passed. The results of the Drawing Examinations

show that three out of nine passed the 1st Grade Examination and one out of one passed the Third Grade Examination.

93. A classification according to caste of boys attending the High School shows 128 Jains, 29 other Hindus, 18 Brahmins, 45 Muhammadans and 4 Parsis. Physical education is attended to and cricket and football are played by the boys.

STEADY PROGRESS.

94. The year under report has been marked by progress. School buildings have been repaired and better accommodation provided for Primary Schools in places where the buildings were unsuitable. New and better trained teachers have been engaged, and promotions and better pay given to Schoolmasters. School necessaries have been provided; and the appointment of Mr. Chhotalal Maganbhai as Educational Officer has proved useful and is sure to result in the steady improvement of the Department and the progress of education in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

95. The Palanpur State Gazette was started for the first time in the State.

96. The State has a Printing Press called the Palanpur Raj Bhakta Printing Press, which in addition to the usual work done for the State, now prints the *Palanpur State Gazette.*

97. There are 4 libraries in Palanpur, namely, the Palanpur Native General Library, the Bohra Madrasa Library, and two Jain libraries.

98. Three new rain gauges were put up at Deesa, Dhanera and Panthawada respectively.

HOLIDAYS.

99. Beyond the gazetted holidays the State offices were closed on account of the birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge and on the birth of a grandson to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, on 20th June 1914 and 7th September 1914 respectively; as well as on the death of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, Kunvar Mangalsinghji of Bhavnagar, Vazir Babauddinbhai of Junagadh, Dullabhji D. Ved, late Chief Minister of the Palanpur State, Muhammad Latif Khan, Waterworks Engineer, respectively on 13th July 1914, 15th December 1914, 15th July 1914, 6th January 1915 and 27th January 1915.

THE CLUB.

100. The Palanpur State Club called the "King George V. Club" flourishes. The Club has proved to be a place of rest and recreation to the

State and Agency officers and the leading citizens of Palanpur. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Political Agent, and friendly chiefs, the Maharajas of Bikaner and Idar and the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, are patrons of the Club. Reference to the Club cannot be made without expressing gratitude for the genuine interest which Major and Mrs Coghill take in it; by their presence they add to the success of the institution besides helping to bring the East and the West close together.

Summary.

101. His Highness' careful and cautious rule for the last 37 years has gradually raised the State from a relatively primitive condition to one fulfilling the requirements of a modern State. It has been gradually provided with departments supplying the needs of the people and the administration, and it is now the duty of the present and future administrations to develop and reorganise the departments that have been brought into existence by years of patient labour.

102. In summarising the administration of the year, it may be said that it has been marked by prosperity and progress. Reorganisation and development in the various branches of the administration have been judiciously advanced. In the forefront of this work is the complete and successful reorganisation of the Excise Department and the City Police. Roads, schools and other public buildings have been repaired and maintained, while the scheme for the supply of water to the city of Palanpur has been pushed on. In order to secure efficiency in the service, new and competent men have been engaged, while the old servants of the State have been stimulated to a greater sense of duty and honesty. The pay of Tehsildars, Customs Nakedars, schoolmasters, departmental clerks and the City Police has been increased, and judicious promotions have been made. The establishments have been increased wherever necessary. In the Revenue Department a new village has been established and Vighoti has been introduced with the consent of the cultivators in a number of villages. Storage of grass has been carried out in two centres; and Circle Inspectors have been appointed to supervise the revenue operations. In short, the Revenue Department has received all the attention that could be paid to it during the year.

103. Better supervision and inspection have been established in the Customs Department by the appointment of District Customs Inspectors and the readjustment of Customs Nakas, and by a careful selection of Nakedars on better pay. The rates of the Customs dues have been reconsidered and revised and rules for the regulation and the working of the Department have been framed and are awaiting application.

In the Medical Department a new dispensary has been opened,

THE FUTURE.

104. Many other schemes of reform have been worked out and only await a favourable opportunity to carry them into effect. A programme to meet immediate needs has also been prepared and will be executed when funds are available. Schemes for the construction of a City Police Station, a vegetable market, street widening and improvement of the insanitary areas in the city, as also the reform of the general State Police, the Sibundi, the Bargir and the Havaldari systems are amongst those which will be taken in hand at the earliest opportunity.

105. Results, however, if they are to be permanent must be gradual. As the system of administration is decentralised those at the head will have more time and energy to devote to expediting reforms. This is a work of love with the Nawabzada Saheb, to which he devotes his whole energies, and in these conditions sustained and quickened progress can be confidently anticipated in the future.

106. The sincere thanks of His Highness and of the state are gratefully tendered to Major N. S. Coghill for his cordial and judicious advice in all matters tending to the advantage of the State. Also to all those Heads of Departments who have cooperated so heartily in advancing the public welfare.

Huzur Office.
PALANPUR.
Dated 30th July 1915.

A. M. K. Dehlavi.
Political & Judicial Secretary,
PALANPUR STATE.

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APPENDIX I.

List of High Officials in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Alimahommel Khan Dehlavi Esquire, Barrister-at-Law. ...	Political and Judicial Secertary	Throughout	the year.	
Chunilal Jethabhai Patel, B. A....	Revenue Secretary.	1-4-14	30-11-14	Reverted.
Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhat.	Financial Secretary.	Throughout	the year	
Chunilal Jadavji.	Acting Revenue Secretary.	1-12-14	31-3-15	
Pitamberdas Lavji Thakar B. A. L. L. B. and Advocate of the Bombay High Court	Sir Nyayadhish.	Throughout	the year.	
Kashinath Dhondupanth Patwardhan L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	,,	,,	
Odhavjibhai Ghellabhai	Small Causes Court Judge.	,,	,,	
Mahommed Latifkhan	Water Works Engineer.	1-4-14	26-1-15	Died.
Gulabmiyan Abdumiyan Syed	Public Works Kamdar.	Throughout	the year.	
Dungarshibhai Futtehchand	Diwani Nyayadhish & Agency State Vakil ...	,,	,,	
Muradmiyan Lalmiyan	Superintendent of Police	,,	,,	
Naranbhai Samaldas Patwari.	Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb	,,	,,	
Parmanandas Runchhodlal Patwari.	Customs Officer.	,,	,,	
Syed Badesaheb Fakhruddin Contractor	Excise Officer...	1-10-14	31-3-15	
Maganbhai Oojambhai...	First Class Magistrate, Palanpur	Throughout	the year	
Ishwarlal Jeychand Mehta	Educational Officer.	1-4-14	1-11-14	Reverted.
Chhotalalbhai Maganbhai...	———Do———	2-11-14	31-3-15	
Faridmiyan Imammiyan...	Opium Inspector	Throughout	the year	
Lallubhai Bhikhabhai...	Private Secretary to Nawabzada Sahib ...	,,	,,	
Chandulal Sobhagchand...	Record and Bajawani Officer....	,,	,,	
Mahommedmiyan Jafermiyan	Municipal Secretary	,,	,,	
Nathumiyan Motamiyan...	Acting Forest Officer	,,	,,	
Gokaldas Parmanandas...	Survey Kamdar.	,,	,,	
Abdul Aziz Garib Hakim.	State Physician.	,,	,,	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

DIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Civil Procedure Code.	yes.	Nil.	
Limitation Act.	yes.	,,	
Registration Act.	yes.	,,	
Stamp Act.	yes.	,,	
Criminal Procedure Code.	yes.	,,	
Penal Code.	yes.	,,	
Police Act.	yes.	,,	
Act to Prevent Cruelty to Animals. ...	yes.	,,	
Customs Act.	No.	,,	
Municipal Act.	No.	,,	
Court Fee Act.	Mostly.	yes.	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry...														
Sappers...														
Artillery...								NIL						
Infantry...														
Imperial Service Troops														
Total...														

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in Palanpur State for the year 1914-1915.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
Mounted Police.		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police...	1	100	1200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Opium Inspector ...	1	80	960	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fouzdars ...	10	20 to 70	4479	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	
Jamadars... ...	17	15 to 100	7578	...	3	...	...	...	13	1	
Dafedars... ...	2	23	552	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Nisandar... ...	1	23	276	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master... ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bugler... ...	1	22	264	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Silledars... ...	116	20 to 22	29520	1	12	...	1	...	45	...	
Camel Sowars ...	12	16 to 18	2340	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
	162										

Foot Police.											
Jamadars...	...	2	9 to 18	330	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Havaldars...	...	12	7 to 11	1461	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Drill Master...	...	1	10	120	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Karkoons...	...	11	7 to 14	1416	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Naiks....	....	12	5½ to 9	2625	...	4	...	...	...	12	...
Constables...	...	280	5 to 9	25831	4	66	...	15	...	43	1
Pagis...	...	10	5½ to 9	825	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Farrier...	...	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		329									
City Police Force.											
Soobedar...	...	1	40	160	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fouzdar...	...	1	24	72	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jamadar...	...	1	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
First Class Havaldars.	...	2	14	77	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Second Class —Do—	...	2	13 to 14	125	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
First Class Naiks.	...	3	12	100	...	...	...	3	...	2	...

Second Class Naiks. ...	3	11	99	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Karkoon ...	1	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Constable... ...	86	7 to 9	1777½	13	...	...	...	...	14	...
Mochi (Shoe maker) ...	1	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhisti (Water-bearer) ...	1	2½	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crier (tom-tom beater)...	1	2½	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	103									
Band.										
Bandsmen... ...	13	7 to 18	1940	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	13									
Total ...	607		842791/2	18	95	...	25	...	181	2

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accusedconvicted		Number of accusedacquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Palanpur.	486	445	476	289	436	259	223	159	185	92	46·8	55	51·1	61·4	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement shewing the value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Palanpur State during the year 1914 1915.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palanpur.	32685-14-5	34804-7-1	8639-3-2	6472-1-4	26-4	18-6	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement Showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting Trial in the Palanpur State during the year 1914–1915.

Description of offences.	Number of Offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquility...	...	5	5	2	5	15	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences by or relating to public servants...	1	3	4	2	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to coins & Government stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences affecting public health &c...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murder.	...	6	6	3	6	7	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, ...	...	3	3	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempt to murder ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causing miscarriage. ...	...	2	2	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grievous hurt ...	...	17	17	14	16	40	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hurt and extortion. ...	2	21	23	59	22	76	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	56	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	

Kidnapping...	...	...	4	4	1	4	6	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape...	...	...	3	3	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery...	...	1	4	5	2	4	9	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Theft...	...	8	165	173	197	169	312	127	...	18	1	65	43	...	127	179	...	...	38	4	15	11	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Criminal Trespass	...	1	6	7	11	5	8	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offences relating to documents...		1	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences relating to marriage...	...	...	47	47	52	47	124	21	...	3	...	13	5	...	21	103	...	...	...	1	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against special and local laws...	...	...	4	4	5	4	4	4	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous...	...	1	283	284	353	279	609	99	...	2	...	9	88	...	99	498	...	...	1	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total...		15	577	592	713	578	1235	302	2	34	3	96	167	...	302	906	...	2	43	14	29	18	27	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Cases reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1914-1915.					Total.		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year.		Arrested by police	Upon warrant.	On summons	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court...	7	9	0	8	6	0	0	0	42	14	0	10	3	0	1	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court... ...	51	46	13	23	58	9	0	0	118	103	50	12	24	0	0	17	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate Court	352	229	10	139	43	308	7	0	796	507	127	244	130	0	0	6	
Deesa Do ...	75	76	6	43	29	60	0	0	119	138	72	6	58	0	1	1	
Dhanera Do ...	47	18	1	13	4	8	0	0	74	26	9	4	13	0	0	0	
Panthawada Second Class Do ...	42	14	0	13	0	16	0	0	17	29	12	0	17	0	0	0	
Gadh Do Do ...	32	70	0	5	0	161	0	1	46	167	158	0	9	0	0	0	
Meyta Do Do ...	116	110	0	8	0	233	6	0	288	241	223	0	19	0	0	1	
Chitro la Do Do ...	13	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	30	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Bapla Do Do ...	5	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	
Total....	710	578	31	259	140	797	7	1	1538	1235	630	276	302	0	2	25	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejectad.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court ...	6	0	0	1	1	11	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Appellate Court...	10	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	
Total....	16	0	0	5	5	11	2	9	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX X

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Palanpur State during the year 1914–1915.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits relanded property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100	No of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	No of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1000	No of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs. 5000	No of suits above Rs 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									y.m d	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	51	47	27	9	78	56	31	20	47	36	17658–12–0	0	4	5	0	1	0	1	2	1	6	1	12	25543–11–9	4–6–25	
Small Causes Court.	228	251	259	483	487	734	236	661	251	73	34681– 4–3	0	483	0	414	69	0	0	0	119	297	103	142	31027– 7–3	0–8– 2	
Divani Court.	622	417	355	278	977	695	560	370	417	325	84669–11–3	8	262	8	12	209	31	10	0	91	45	19	215	87573– 4–3	1–7– 2	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	200	120	254	754	454	874	334	665	120	209	35887–11–6	2	752	0	681	68	3	0	0	71	0	104	490	30473– 8–0	0–4–14	
Dhanera Tehsildar's Court.	32	23	58	229	90	252	67	206	23	46	11164– 0–0	0	229	0	204	25	0	0	0	1	200	1	4	10517– 4–0	0–3– 3	
Panthawada Do.	11	7	29	24	40	31	33	27	7	4	1221–14–9	0	24	0	20	4	0	0	0	1	9	2	15	1341– 6–3	0–2–19	
Gadh Thandar's Court.	6	7	81	162	87	169	80	150	7	19	3939– 8–9	0	162	0	162	0	0	0	0	11	77	19	43	3649–10–6	0–2–14	
Meyta Do.	40	51	104	66	144	117	93	115	51	2	1996– 2–1	0	66	0	66	0	0	0	0	40	0	28	47	3242– 0–7	0–8–10	
Chitroda Do.	56	36	101	89	157	125	121	97	36	28	2055– 8–0	0	89	0	89	0	0	0	0	28	0	31	38	2159– 2–0	0–6–12	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court.	2	5	34	0	36	5	31	0	5	5	0– 0–0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0– 0–0	0–0– 0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	0	2	4	2	4	2	4	0	0	119– 4–0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	119– 4–0	0–0–12	
Total...	1248	964	1304	2098	2552	3062	1588	2315	964	747	193393–12–9	10	2075	13	1652	376	34	11	2	363	634	308	1010	195646–10–6	0–9–28	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Palanpur State during the year 1914–1915.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of Opening balance for Present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sir Nyayadhis Court ...	1717	1883	138839– 8–6½	413	1498	120684–10– 2	2130	3381	259524– 2–8½	247	2372	165390– 1–11½	1883	1009	94134– 0– 9	100	647	262	
Dewani Court ...	0	210	17862– 3– 1	318	99	10149–13– 2	318	309	28012– 0– 3	108	183	14451– 1– 1	210	126	13560–15– 2	0	41	85	
Deesa Tehsildar's Court	829	886	32759–13–11	338	894	29031–14– 9	1167	1780	61791–12– 8	281	1083	37794–14–11	886	697	23996–13– 9	353	73	271	
Dhanera Do ...	250	258	10868–15– 9	16	147	5822–11–11	266	405	16691–11– 8	8	198	8471– 3–10	258	207	8220– 7–10	3	82	122	
Panthawda Do ...	20	25	923–12– 9	23	27	1382– 4– 9	43	52	2306– 1– 6	18	34	1370– 6– 9	25	18	935–10– 9	12	1	5	
Gadh Tuandar's Court...	62	2	29– 4– 0	0	268	3530– 6– 4	62	270	3559–10– 4	60	187	2058–11– 1	2	83	1500–15– 3	82	1	0	
Meta Do ...	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0	
Chitroda Do ...	130	72	843– 7– 4	12	89	1622–13– 0	142	161	2466– 4– 4	70	71	780–15– 8	72	90	1685– 4– 8	20	49	21	
Dabhela Tehsildar's Court	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court...	0	0	0– 0– 0	7	0	0– 0– 0	7	0	0– 0– 0	7	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0– 0– 0	0	0	0	
Total...	3008	3336	202127– 1–4½	1127	3022	172224–10– 1	4135	6358	374351–11–5½	799	4128	230317– 7–3½	3336	2230	144034– 4– 2	570	894	766	

A. M K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits for the Palanpur State during the year 1914–1915.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d	y. m. d
Huzur Court ...	9	16	8	14	17	30	1	4	16	26	1392–12–0	2404–14–0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		0–3–3	1–1–7
Appellate Court...	2	4	43	24	45	28	41	22	4	6	7712–15–3	3135–13–8½	20	4	11	3	4	10	3	2	3	3	0–3–12	0–5–13
Total...	11	20	51	38	62	58	42	26	20	32	9105–11–3	5540–11–8½	21	5	11	3	4	10	3	2	3	6	0–3–7½	0–9–10

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Station.	No. of prisons.	No of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Palanpur Central Jail.	1	107	230	454	337	93	83	68	4171-6-6	10 days.	2 Deaths.

A. M. K. Dehlavi.

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Palanpur State during the year 1914–1915.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry had been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the years.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Palanpur Sub-Registrar Court	190	211	64	84	115	117	3	3	0	0	8	7	190	211	98983–14–6	80083–10–9	0	0	0	0	
Deesa „ „	12	23	3	3	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	23	3574– 0–0	9486– 4–0	0	0	0	0	
Dhanera „ „	9	10	3	4	3	2	0	1	0	2	3	1	9	10	959–13–9	2625– 0–0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	211	244	70	91	127	137	3	4	0	2	11	10	211	244	103517–12–3	92194–14–9	0	0	0	0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

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PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Palanpur State for the year 1914-1915

Description.	Past year.						Present year,						Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.		Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.		
Palanpur Sub-Registrar's Court.	190	98983	14	6	246	14 0	211	80083	10	9	225	0 0	
Deesa——————Do——————	12	3574	0	0	11	1 0	23	9486	4	0	19	8 0	
Dhanera——————Do——————	9	959	13	9	4	8 0	10	2625	0	0	8	8 0	
Total...	211	103517	12	3	262	7 0	244	92194	14	9	253	0 0	
Deduct Expenditure.	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	
Net profit.	0	0	0	0	262	7 0	0	0	0	0	253	0 0	

A. M. K. Dehlavi.

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PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Palanpur Municipality.		438-5-10	473-8-5		7735-12-1	7128-8-0		The receipts of the Octroi duty are entered as the customs receipts in the State books and the Municipal expenses are debited to the Municipality. The receipts entered in this Patrak are miscellaneous receipts.

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

State.	April 1914.	May 1914.	June 1914	July 1914.	August 1914.	September 1914	October 1914.	November 1914	December 1914	January 1915	February 1915.	March 1915	Total.	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Palanpur.... ...	0	0-31	2-73	14-45	8-25	3-8	0	1-10	0	0-90	0-6	0-16	31-4	38-86	27-29	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Articles	Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Past year).			Rate per maund of 40 lbs during March (Present year).			Remarks.
Wheat. ...	2	4	0	2	5	6	
Bajri. ...	2	1	0	2	0	0	
Joowar. ...	1	14	0	1	8	9	
Moong. ...	2	4	0	2	8	0	
Muth. ...	1	10	0	1	8	9	
Udad. ...	1	15	0	2	0	0	
Gram. ...	2	0	0	2	3	6	
Wansi Rice. ...	4	8	0	4	8	0	
Country old Rice ...	4	0	0	3	12	0	
Wahri Rice. ...	2	14	0	3	4	0	
Chino ...	1	11	0	1	11	0	
Krang. ...	1	8	0	1	8	0	
Banti. ...	1	2	0	1	4	0	
Ghee. ...	17	8	0	16	4	0	
Sweet Oil. ...	9	4	0	6	6	3	
Rapeseed Oil. ...	7	8	0	6	10	9	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Palanpur State from 1st November 1913 to 30th October 1914.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Buildings...	61243- 5-1	21686- 4-4	82929- 9-5	0	0	0	82929- 9-5	
Roads...	1083- 5-7	2997- 7-1	4080-12-8	0	0	0	4080-12-8	
Miscellaneous.	2750- 5-2	210-13-5	2961-. 2-7	0	0	0	2961- 2-7	
Total..,	65076-15-10	24894- 8-10	89971- 8-8	0	0	0	89971- 8-8	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

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PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.												Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Calf and Heifer	Buffaloes.			Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.		With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying.	
					Male	Female.	Calf.											
Palanpur State.	1913-14	56091	46653	54225	7640	32145	29886	591	1499	413	5844	135336	25463	0	557	6675		
Do.	1914-15	60815	49522	61170	3839	35923	31941	635	1413	494	6151	127108	28376	0	402	7107		

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja, Bhang and Charas.		Tadi.		Total.		Remarks
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Palanpur.	71	13488–0–0	24	46500–0–0	2	802–0–0	0	0	97	60790–0–0	The amount of revenue includes a nominal sum received on account of license granted for foreign spirits.

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXII B.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State

No.	Receipts.	Amount.			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue.	329293	12	1	
2	Local Cess except on land	4465	8	2	
3	Customs...	119706	15	11	
4	Opium and Abkari	89125	0	11	
5	Stamp and Registration.	1550	12	6	
6	Forest.	12032	2	8	
7	Hatghar and land Department. ...	8767	1	10	
8	Interest...	10214	11	1	
9	Vera Wadi, Gardens and Agriculture ...	1749	10	6	
10	Municipality	5598	6	6½	
11	Political...	41009	15	7	
12	Railway.	13258	0	0	
13	Law and Justice.	16643	13	6	
14	Jail.	666	0	3	
15	Police.	1819	15	4	
16	Educational Department.	1715	15	2	
17	Receipts on account of Jagirdar Bhag...	42637	15	11	
18	Survey Department.	145	0	9	
19	Public Works Department.	50000	0	0	
20	Miscellaneous.	9613	10	7	
21	Recoveries.	550	14	9	
22	Adjustments.	6	4	2	
23	Cash remittances.	164391	4	10	
24	Debts repayable.	9550	12	1	
25	Debts recovered	147670	4	6	
	Total.	1082185	1	7½	
	Opening balance.	88613	13	8	
	Grand Total.	1170798	15	3½	

from 1st November 1913 to 31st October 1914.

No.	Disbursements.	Amount.			Remarks.
1	General Administration and Finances. ...	22254	3	1	
2	Revenue Department.	24610	7	5	
3	Survey Department.	5956	8	11	
4	Customs.	12792	15	1	
5	Opium and Abkari.	10519	8	0	
6	Stamp and Registration....	407	11	6	
7	Law and Justice....	11988	0	10	
8	Jail...	4577	3	4	
9	Police	88843	0	7	
9A	Sirbandi	37365	15	5	
10	Top and Gadi Khana.	1368	3	3	
11	Municipality.	5370	15	11	
12	Forest.	2221	8	1	
13	Vera Wadi, Gardens and Agriculture....	6061	9	4	
14	Medical.	12980	11	6	
15	Patghar and land Department	2697	7	4	
16	Public Works Department	93368	6	6	
17	Political	53791	9	5	
18	Railway.	0	0	0	
19	Interest.	0	0	0	
20	Bardashi Khata.	5503	2	8	
21	Festivals and Ceremonials.	571	8	6	
22	Pension and Parwashi.	5951	12	0	
23	Dewasthan, Pirasthan and Dharmada. ...	4249	8	7	
24	Compensation for Jagirdars	1524	0	0	
25	Travellers Bungalow and Guest House .	10385	4	8	
26	Educational Department....	21637	8	0	
27	Printing Charges....	3702	6	8	
28	Palace and Rayasat	184572	10	6	
29	Refund of Jagirdar Bhag.	36139	11	2	
30	Library.	60	0	0	
31	Refund and Write off	2835	8	4	
32	Famine Relief	0	0	0	
33	Funds, subscriptions and Contributions...	11600	8	0	
34	Extraordinary, unforeseen & occasional...	67396	13	8	
25	Miscellaneous.	5140	8	0	
36	Adjustment.	6	4	2	
37	Cash remittances....	164391	4	10	
38	Debts repaid	42700	12	1½	
39	Debts recoverable...	146756	1	8	
	Total....	11,12,301	7	½	
	Closing balance...	58,497	8	3	
	Grand Total...	11,70,798	15	3½	

A M. K. Dehlavi

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Palanpur State, during the year 1914-1915

Dispensary.	No of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
							Rs. A P.		
Goodfellow Hospital Palanpur. ...	13358	277	240	8	12	17	10097-13-4	172	
Deesa Dispensary.	4078	0	0	0	0	0	762- 0-0	35	
Dhanera Dispensary.	2224	0	0	0	0	0	845- 4-3	32-8	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Palanpur State for the year 1914-1915.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
Palanpur.	224996	5426	6233	807	0	3534	4156	622	0	24·1	27·7	15·7	18·47	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Palanpur State during the year 1914-1915.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March,		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School	204	224	174	180	9255-11-3	„	10345-14-5	
2	2	Taluka Schools	443	428	307	339	„	„		
2	2	Girls' Schools	141	152	95	101	„	„		
1	1	Urdu School	147	142	101	102	„	„		
23	23	Village Schools	1303	1251	986	940	„	„		
7	7	Grant-in aid Schools	215	207	178	177	„	„		
36	36	Total ...	2453	2404	1841	1839	9255-11-3	„	10345-14-5	

A. M. K. Dehlavi,

Political and Judicial Secretary,

PALANPUR STATE.

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